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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 14-8 (57-43). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 14-8 (57-43). Yesterday's temp. 18-7 (61-45). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-45). CHANNEL: Mainly smooth. ROME: Fair. Temp. 25-14 (77-57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27-18 (81-61). Yesterday's temp. 28-19 (82-66).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.20
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	56 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Iagia	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£3
Italy	300 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.S 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



AP.
Suleiman Franjieh

Lebanon General Named Premier To Halt Fighting

BEIRUT, May 23 (Reuters).—President Suleiman Franjieh tonight named retired Brig. Gen. Nureddin Rifai to head a new government.

All but one of the eight new Cabinet members are military men.

In his first statement as Premier, Gen. Rifai said that members of parliament "were consulted by the President and all agreed on demanding a cabinet that would secure stability and satisfaction. The President chose this Cabinet."

"We will start our work tomorrow," he said.

The formation of the new government followed four days of street battles in Beirut between Palestinian guerrillas and Phalangist party militiamen. A cease-fire was declared tonight in the fighting, which has resulted in the death of at least 40 persons. Cease-fires agreed upon yesterday and Wednesday were subsequently violated.

More than 30 minutes after today's cease-fire was supposed to take effect, automatic gunfire was heard in the center of the city. But the source and purpose of the shooting could not be determined.

Yesterday's cease-fire was broken this morning and the fighting spread to the Beirut suburbs. Rockets and mortar shells fell onto buildings in the southeastern parts of the city where Palestinian refugee camps border areas controlled by Phalangists.

[The government stationed security troops with armored vehicles in the city and suburban areas where the fighting has taken place, Associated Press reported.

[The government radio said that the troops had orders to shoot any armed men who did not stop firing. The shooting subsided for several hours and later resumed.]

Joint Patrol

But tonight, a joint Lebanese-Palestinian patrol started operating in a new move to end the strife.

The Palestine news agency, Wafa, said that it was the first of four or five patrols formed from the army, internal security forces and guerrillas.

Lebanon has been virtually without a government since Premier Rashid Solh resigned last week.

More than half his cabinet had resigned to protest the government's handling of similar heavy fighting here last month when at least 150 persons were killed and 300 wounded.

By naming what amounted to a military government, President Franjieh has avoided the prolonged process of political bargaining which would have been necessary had he asked a civilian politician to form a cabinet.

Security Experience

Gen. Rifai, 76, retired as director general of the Lebanese internal security forces in 1962 after a career in the police and security apparatus.

The only civilian in the Cabinet is Lucien Dahdah, minister of foreign affairs, finance and tourism.

Gen. Rifai said in his statement read over Radio Lebanon that President Franjieh had decided to form a military government after the deputies in Lebanon's parliament unanimously asked him to form an administration of stability and security.

Its task will be to put an end to the internal troubles which have plagued the country during the last few months.

They began with a clash between the army and striking fishermen in the port of Sidon two months ago in which 22 persons were killed.

The government was widely criticized for the role of the troops in that episode. The army has since been kept out of the fighting between the Phalangists, who want to keep Lebanon independent and out of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and the Palestinians, who want to pursue the war against Israel.



Associated Press.
LEAVING LAOS—Dependents of U.S. personnel boarding plane for flight to Thailand.

U.S. Evacuation Of Aid Personnel Is Begun in Laos

VIENTIANE, May 23 (Reuters).—A group of 159 Americans, mostly women and children, left here today for Bangkok as another U.S. evacuation from Indochina got under way.

A U.S.-chartered airliner made two trips to carry the dependents of American aid personnel, whose activities are being curtailed by the increasingly left-leaning coalition government.

More evacuation flights are scheduled tomorrow. The evacuation began late, after soldiers of both the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and the Vientiane regime prevented the Americans from leaving their compound just outside Vientiane.

But with the help of U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Christian Chapman the trouble was sorted out and, when the second group left, there were no problems.

The American evacuees appeared to be sad at leaving. There was none of the relief evident during the U.S. withdrawal from Cambodia and South Vietnam last month.

The evacuation began after the government ordered the U.S. Agency for International Development to close all its offices in the Laotian provinces.

Refuse to Open Baggage

Students guarding the compound gates—others are occupying USAID offices in the center of the Laotian capital—asked the Americans to open their baggage but they refused, claiming diplomatic privilege.

A student leader told them, "We remain friends and we thank you for the aid which you brought to our country. But we don't want the presence of the CIA within USAID."

He then politely told them good-bye, Laotian fashion, with hands joined in front of his face.

About 170 Americans connected with the aid program and more than 300 dependents were expected to be evacuated.

Servants who had been given equipment such as record players by the departing Americans were being searched by soldiers at the compound and their goods were being confiscated.

Soldiers and Students

The soldiers had mounted guard around the compound since Wednesday's demonstration, in which students in the city looted the USAID headquarters.

The students have refused to leave the headquarters, in spite of an appeal by Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Earlier today, Foreign Minister Phoumi Vongvichit told a meeting of 5,000 persons at the municipal stadium that Laotian and American officials would soon begin negotiations on revising the cooperation agreement between their countries.

Other speakers condemned leading rightists who have fled the country since the Pathet Lao began gaining in the coalition government.

Banners attacked Thailand and the United States for giving refuge to the rightists.

No Arms Found On Mayaguez

HONG KONG, May 23 (AP).—The Mayaguez arrived in Hong Kong today and the shipowners opened six sealed cargo containers at the request of newsmen seeking to learn if the vessel was carrying military hardware when it was seized by a Cambodian gunboat last week.

The six containers, selected by newsmen for inspection, contained an assorted cargo of automobile parts, fertilizers, butane gas, paint, office equipment and toilet paper.

The Cambodians claimed they seized the Mayaguez, which was traveling from Hong Kong to Bangkok, because it was conducting espionage activities off Cambodia.

$800-Million Arms, No Bases Reported in Soviet-Libya Deal

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has agreed to sell Libya $800 million worth of additional military equipment, including planes and missiles, informed Communist-bloc sources said here today.

But they categorically denied that the deal, which was signed by Premier Alexei Kosygin and Col. Moamer Qadhafi in Tripoli last week, includes the establishment of Soviet military bases in Libya as reported last night by Al Ahram, Cairo's leading newspaper.

The sources also denied Al Ahram's assertion that the value of the arms deal was $4 billion.

[The chief Libyan envoy to Cairo today characterized as "absolutely unfounded" the report that his country has granted the Soviet Union military, naval and air bases, the Associated Press reported.

["The Libyan revolution, which abolished U.S. and British military bases on its soil, will never replace them with Soviet ones," Milad el-Sedik Ramadan said in a telephone interview.

[Declining to disclose details of the new pact, he said: "The arms deal is for the sake of the defense of all Arab countries which Libya regards as its prime responsibility." Mr. Ramadan was Libya's ambassador here but his title was changed to chief of the Libyan Relations Office following the 1971 proclamation of the federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria.]

Al Ahram, in a report from Beirut, had said that Libya agreed to give the Soviet Union "land, air and sea bases."

No Egyptian Comment

Egyptian officials withheld comment today on the Al Ahram report.

But a week ago, President Anwar Sadat, apparently informed that the agreement was in the making, declared in a newspaper interview that the Soviet Union was selling "fabulous amounts" of weapons to Libya while still withholding major deliveries to Egypt.

Egypt and Libya have been locked in a vehement dispute since 1973, when the Egyptians rejected Col. Qadhafi's call for an immediate merger of the two countries. The dispute has developed into a personal feud between Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi.

Tripoli radio some time ago accused Mr. Sadat and his family of having withheld from the Egyptian people large amounts of financial assistance given by Libya. The Cairo press rejected the charge.

More recently, there has been a lull in the propaganda war and President Gaafar el-Numeiri of the Sudan has attempted to mediate between the two regimes.

Libya has been receiving large shipments of Soviet arms for several years.

Libya's 1974 Stocks

In September, at an anniversary celebration of the Qadhafi regime, the Libyan armed forces displayed for the first time Soviet SAM-6 ground-to-air missiles as well as about 300 Russian-built tanks, including heavy T-62s.

SAM-2s and SAM-3s were also on display, as were some of the 110 Mirage fighter planes that France has been delivering to Libya during the last five years.

Even before the new deal was concluded during Mr. Kosygin's visit, the Libyan Army, which has only 30,000 men, was not able to handle all the equipment Col. Qadhafi's regime had received, allied military experts say.

Israeli Border Incidents

TEL AVIV, May 23 (UPI).—The military command here reported today that an Israeli soldier was wounded yesterday in the village of Naharayn, near the Sea of Galilee, when his patrol exchanged shots with gunmen in Jordan, across the border.

An Israeli military source said he believed that Arab guerrillas, not Jordanian troops, ambushed the Israeli patrol.

Guerrillas and Israeli soldiers last clashed on the Jordanian frontier more than six months ago. Jordan expelled most of the guerrillas from its territory in a 1970 civil war.

An Israeli spokesman said that last night there was another border incident—small-arms fire from Jordan into Israel—near the town of Beit Shean, an area which had been free of clashes since Jordan's expulsion of the guerrillas. Israelis returned the fire after an Israeli soldier was slightly wounded, the spokesman said. The region was reported quiet later last night.

Israel Sentences Top Financier to 15 Years in Jail

TEL AVIV, May 23 (AP).—An Israeli court today sentenced Michael Tzur, once the country's leading financier, to 15 years in prison for fraud, bribery and illegal deals involving more than $20 million.

The 52-year-old former controller of foreign exchange and director of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry pleaded guilty two weeks ago to all 14 charges against him.

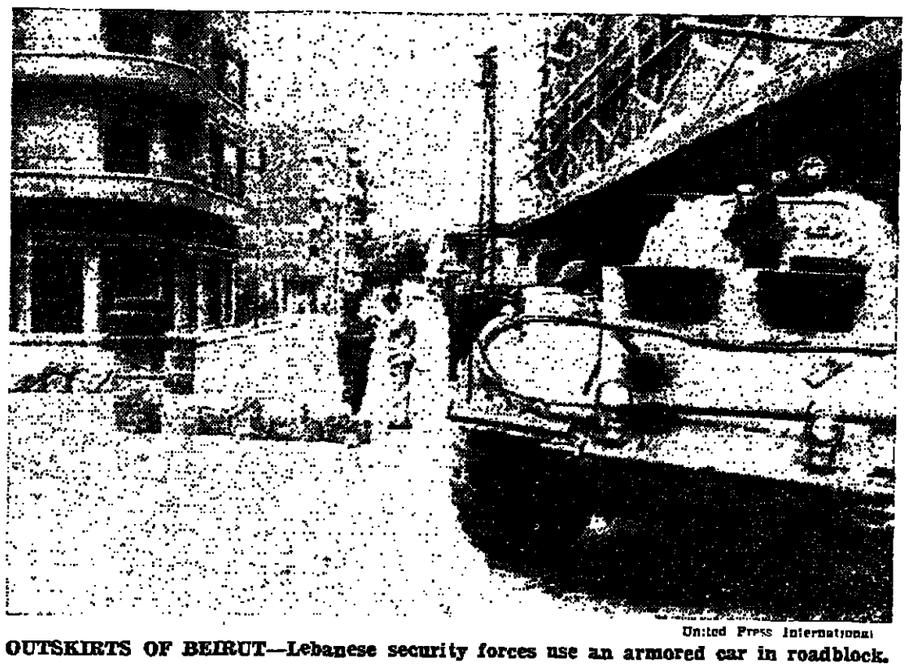
Tzur committed the offenses as head of the Israel Corp., a government-backed enterprise that allocated development funds. District Judge Mordechai Kennet said that Tzur was a product of a system that permitted one man to control "a huge administrative concentration" and that he had used the system "to his own benefit . . . to enlarge his fortune."

The 14 charges could have resulted in a prison sentence of 210 years. The prosecution asked for 30.

Kidnappers Release Italian Industrialist

BERGAMO, Italy, May 23 (AP).—Kidnappers yesterday released industrialist Ivo Antonini, 60, after holding him for 15 days and receiving a ransom of about 1 billion lire ($1.6 million).

Mr. Antonini said that the kidnappers told him: "You can tell everybody we are from the Proletarian Action Units." Police, however, said that Mr. Antonini's kidnappers were probably trying to mislead him.



United Press International
OUTSKIRTS OF BEIRUT—Lebanese security forces use an armored car in roadblock.

Threat Seen to Politicians' Role

2 Parties, Military Confer in Lisbon

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 23.—Portugal's military rulers met separately today with leaders of the Socialist and Communist parties in what may be a last effort to maintain civilian political participation in the government.

In the face of the political crisis that has blown up this week, the military's Revolutionary Council is reportedly still inclined to maintain the four-party coalition that shares government posts with the council's own men. But there was no indication yet that the council was willing to make concessions called for by the Socialist party, which otherwise had threatened to withdraw its ministers from the Cabinet.

There were indications, in fact, that key leaders of the council were leaning toward a decision to set up a military cabinet without the four parties that now hold ministerial posts.

This afternoon, Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, and Alvaro Cunhal, the leader of the Communists, began a series of meetings with the council.

After a three-hour meeting, the Socialists would acknowledge only that the encounter had been "very cordial and interesting" and that "progress had been made."

The Communist leaders issued a communiqué claiming that the Socialists were "against the policies and the progressive measures of the Revolutionary Council." It warned that a breakup of the coalition Cabinet "will remove whatever reason there is of having a constituent assembly."

A Socialist party spokesman said the "hour of truth for the Portuguese economy, for liberty and for Portugal's international position has now struck."

The Socialists are due to have further contacts with the military next week and party sources said they would present a working document to the council. The sources refused to elaborate.

But observers said the document would probably be a plan setting out the Socialists' long-term policies if the military granted them the powers they are asking for.

Before the meeting with Mr. Soares the council attacked the Socialists' anti-Communist campaign in a move that politicians interpreted as an indirect threat to ban the Socialist party.

Volatile Situation

Politicians said that, because of the volatile situation, important elements of the council were leaning toward the eradication of all parties instead of just the Socialists. Communists would be kept in the government as independents, they said.

The imbalance between the Socialists and Communists—the So-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Returning to Report to Ford

Kissinger Finds Allies Uneasy On U.S. Policy After Vietnam

By Murrey Marder

MADRID, May 23 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was returning to Washington tonight to report to President Ford that he had found somewhat more disquiet among the Western allies than he anticipated on the steadfastness of American foreign policy after its defeat in Indochina.

Mr. Kissinger told employees of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara this morning that "no one should kid himself that the way the war in Indochina ended did not heavily mortgage American foreign policy everywhere." Mr. Kissinger said this underscores the need to conduct a strong and forward-looking American foreign policy.

Tomorrow morning, Mr. Kissinger will meet with President Ford for a lengthy review of his discussions in Europe, which included two meetings in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the future course of U.S.-Soviet détente policy. Mr. Kissinger's briefing for the President will help prepare for Mr. Ford's own trip to Europe, starting Wednesday, to try to build further confidence in U.S. diplomacy and to pick up specific issues explored by Mr. Kissinger.

The most urgent of these for allied relationships is to help relieve the Turkish-Greek clash over Cyprus, which resulted in a U.S. arms embargo of Turkey voted by Congress over administration opposition.

As Mr. Kissinger left Ankara this morning, he was reportedly told by Turkish political leaders that Turkey declined to make concessions in the Cyprus dispute in order to induce the U.S. House of Representatives to vote to lift the arms embargo, which narrowly squeezed through the Senate Monday on a 41-to-40 vote.

Mr. Kissinger has cautioned the Turks that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get the House to lift the arms embargo without some progress toward resolving the Cyprus dispute. Mr. Kissinger is hopeful that the President, by meeting with the premiers of Greece and Turkey in Brussels next week, will provide them with a rationale for negotiations through their foreign ministers plus discussions between the Turkish and Greek communal leaders on Cyprus, which may help convince House critics that there is enough prospect for diplomatic movement to warrant ending the arms embargo.

U.S. officials reiterated today that they have received no specific deadline from Turkey for removal of any of the American military and intelligence installations there but a senior official said, "Time is running out." These installations include systems for warning of Soviet attacks on the United States which U.S. officials describe as vital to U.S. defense.

Greek Fortifications

U.S. officials also are concerned that the recent fortification by Greece of islands off the Turkish shore can lead to direct clashes between the two U.S. allies. There have been some close encounters, U.S. sources said, between Turkish aircraft overflying the islands and Greek anti-aircraft firing some warning shots near them.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to report to President Ford that he believes that his talks indicate that the Turks and Greeks can move toward serious negotiations but that each side is "hung up on domestic issues," meaning that the domestic pressures in both countries make it difficult for either side to make substantive concessions.

Mr. Kissinger stopped off at the U.S. military air base at Torrejon, outside Madrid, to meet with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina during refueling for the flight from Ankara to Washington. Spain will be one of the stops on President Ford's European tour.

In addition to the Ford-Kissinger talks tomorrow a meeting is also scheduled for the National Security Council's nuclear arms

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Spain to Yield Sovereignty In Sahara 'Soon as Possible'

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, May 23.—The Spanish government today declared its intention to yield sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara "as soon as possible."

Diplomatic observers said the statement indicated that Spain would rather leave the Sahara than get caught up in a colonial war.

There have been several clashes between Spanish troops and guerrillas in the Sahara and Moroccan troops reportedly have been involved in at least one incident.

In the statement, issued after a cabinet meeting, the Spanish government said it had planned a referendum in the Sahara this year, but the vote had to be delayed because the United Nations asked the World Court for advice on the status of the phosphate-rich territory.

The UN has asked the World Court whether the Sahara was a "territory belonging to no one" when it was annexed by Spain 40 years ago or whether it had legal ties with Mauritania or Morocco.

Spain today noted that the situation in the Sahara had deteriorated progressively and that there was tension, confusion and uncertainty.

The statement said: "The government confirms its desire to comply with the resolutions approved by the United Nations and at the same time declares its intention to transfer sovereignty over the territory of the Sahara as soon as possible in the form and manner that best suits its inhabitants."

UN Unit Visits

Apparently referring to demonstrations in the Sahara during a visit there last week by a UN fact-finding mission, it said that opinion in the territory of 60,000 persons had been building up in favor of independence.

Spain said it reserved the right to withdraw from the territory if necessary.

There was no indication what the Spanish government would decide on two other North African enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, the possession of which also is criticized by Arab nations as vestiges of colonialism.

Spain's governor of the Sahara, a territory of 102,703 square miles on the west coast of Africa, south of Morocco, had been quoted as saying that conflict with the Moroccan Army could "burst out anytime."

The guerrilla movement in the territory is financed by Libya and Mauritania, according to Spanish sources.

Selassie Ailing, Needs Surgery, His Doctor Says

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's ex-Emperor Haile Selassie, 82, is in ill health and should have surgery, according to his personal physician, Addis Ababa radio reported today.

The doctor, Asrat Woldeyes, said in a broadcast monitored here that the deposed leader has had a urinary ailment since May 3.

Dr. Asrat said the treatment agreed on by himself and two other doctors had been unsuccessful and he had now recommended to Ethiopia's ruling military council that an operation be performed on the ex-emperor, the radio reported.

Premier Says Thais to Fight For Freedom

BANGKOK, May 23 (Reuters).—Thailand is ready to fight to maintain its freedom, Premier Kukrit Pramoj said tonight.

In his first major speech to the nation since he came to power two months ago, the 46-year-old Premier stressed the need for self-reliance as Thailand moves away from the United States. His government wants the 27,000 U.S. troops here to be withdrawn within a year.

Since Communist systems have been established in Cambodia and South Vietnam and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao are gaining increasing power in neighboring Laos, "I have a feeling that it is time to rely on ourselves," he said in a televised speech.

He said that Thailand sought to establish diplomatic relations "to suit the present situation, to avoid military confrontation.

"But we have to fight if it is unavoidable. So far, I can say that we are ready to fight to maintain our freedom," he declared.

Mr. Kukrit had said earlier that Thailand wanted diplomatic relations with North Vietnam as soon as possible.

A North Vietnamese delegation, the first to come to Thailand, held its second day of talks here today.

Informed sources said that the Vietnamese were stressing a need for "mutual confidence" and were believed to be urging Thailand to speed up the eviction of U.S. forces.

The Thais were expected to demand of the Vietnamese that Hanoi stop supporting Thai Communist guerrillas in northeast Thailand.

Last Stronghold Falls

BANGKOK, May 23 (Reuters).—Khmer Rouge soldiers have blasted their way into a Cambodian mountaintop temple where the last remnants of anti-Communist forces were holding out, Thai border officials said today.

For about five weeks, the Khmer Rouge troops had been repeatedly driven off from the Khao Preah Vihear Temple, atop a 2,000-foot cliff on Cambodia's border with Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge launched an attack yesterday, firing rockets into the temple while infantrymen scaled the steep path up the cliff.

Nineteen defenders, loyal to the ousted Lon Nol regime, fled across the border and surrendered to Thai police, the border officials said.

Negotiator Departs

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—The last Viet Cong peace negotiator left Paris today, closing the final chapter in seven years of talks to end the Vietnam war.

Dinh Ba Thi was chief delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government at the abortive political negotiations set up under the 1973 cease-fire agreement.

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U.S. Reports On Refugees, Repatriation

1,000 Request Return To South Vietnam

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—Dean Brown, director of the administration's interagency task force on Indochina refugees, said yesterday that about 1,000 of the Vietnamese now want to return to South Vietnam.

The number is "smaller than we expected," another task force official said, adding, "Maybe the number will increase later."

In testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Mr. Brown also said that about 1,800 of the more than 130,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees now under U.S. authority had expressed a wish to go to countries other than the United States.

This number, too, is less than the administration expected. Two weeks ago Mr. Brown estimated that 20,000 Indochinese refugees would ask to be resettled elsewhere.

Mr. Brown told the panel that American reception centers in the Pacific and United States were filled "close to capacity" with the 130,000 refugees.

But he added that delays in moving them would ease soon.

"We believe the bottlenecks have been broken," he said.

He said the flow of refugees had been jammed in western Pacific staging areas as well as at three reception centers in the United States and added that the jamming was caused by security check problems.

Relative to resettlement of some of the refugees in other countries, Mr. Brown said the 32-nation Committee on Europe Migration is assisting this effort, although he added, it has not been as cooperative as the administration would like.

Files Checked

On the screening bottleneck, a task force official said that one problem is that the files of the FBI, State and Defense Departments, CIA, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Drug Enforcement Administration must be searched for what one official called "derogatory information" about each refugee seeking asylum in the United States.

Another problem, he said, is that there are only 12 main family names—Nguyen, for example—in Vietnam. "Try to get a computer to work on that," the official remarked.

By midweek, about 25 per cent of the refugees over the age of 17 had been cleared for entry into the United States, Mr. Brown said. By the end of the week, this figure should reach 50 per cent, he said.

Not Destitute

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—Most Vietnamese refugee families at bases in Arkansas and Florida "are not destitute," said the head of a U.S. firm that is exchanging dollars and travelers' checks for gold and foreign currency.

Nicholas Deak of the banking group Deak, Perera & Co. said his firm was called in by the State Department and U.S. military officials when refugees began arriving on Guam early this month.

He said he did not know how many of the refugees had brought gold or currency with them and he declined to estimate how much the average refugee carrying gold might have.



Associated Press.

THE WIND PLAYS TRICKS—As Pope Paul VI greets prelates during audience in St. Peter's Square, a gust transforms his cape into hood before aide holds it down.

Compromise on Spanish Position

NATO Defense Ministers Agree on Planning

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS, May 23 (NYT).—NATO's defense ministers, stressing the growing Soviet military strength, agreed today on the basis for long-term alliance plans.

The two changes in the "ministerial guidance" which they approved were to lengthen the period of forward planning beyond the current six or seven years, and to try to make their arms purchases more "cost-effective."

The two-day spring meeting of defense ministers was a prelude to next week's NATO summit talks. Participants said that, despite some difficulties, it reflected an increased sense of the importance of the alliance in a period of rapid political and military changes in the world.

U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger told a press conference after the session that there could be "no question about the continuation of America's commitment [to Europe's defense] provided only one thing—that the Europeans continue to be serious about providing and supporting the necessary force, structures and strategy."

The situation in the Mediterranean—both in the east where Greece and Turkey are at loggerheads and in the west where Portugal is moving sharply leftward—received special attention from the ministers.

The Portuguese representative, Adm. José Baptisto Pinheiro de Azevedo, told the meeting with what a delegate called "forceful insistence" that Portugal would remain a member and "behave in a loyal manner toward the alliance." He did not go into any details on Lisbon's intentions.

Privately, several NATO officials said they thought it was crucial to try to back the moderates in Portugal and there was some tart criticism of a report from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plane that was published in today's papers.

The report quoted a "senior official" on the plane as saying there was "little hope that Portugal would remain in the alliance."

U.S. efforts to balance this risk by getting NATO recognition for Spain's role in European defense met with resistance from the Europeans. The argument over what, if anything, to say about Spain was the major dispute of the meeting and forced the ministers into an extra session this afternoon.

It was settled by a compromise which Mr. Schlesinger said was "quite satisfactory in view of the positions and the political problems."

The ministers' six-paragraph communiqué said: "The United States Secretary of Defense informed his colleagues of the present state of the bilateral agreements on the use by the U.S. forces of military facilities in Spain, it being understood that these arrangements remain outside the NATO context."

It was the first time that the United States had succeeded in getting NATO agreement to any mention of Spain, but it fell far short of the American wish to have the alliance acknowledge "the military utility" of U.S. bases in Spain.

The base agreement is currently being renegotiated and Madrid has made U.S. support in NATO a part of its demands.

The principal topic of the session was discussed and approved with little difficulty. It was "Ministerial Guidance 1975," a restatement of alliance strategy and goals. Specific force and money figures were removed from the published version but NATO officials said it represented the crux of what was decided.

To maintain NATO's credibility and effectiveness, the communiqué said, the allies must maintain at least their current levels of force and increase their defense budget to make up for mounting costs. However, the ministers also agreed that there must be more cooperation in both the tasks assigned to national forces and the procurement of weapons.

The ministers ordered a study prepared for some kind of new NATO institution that might act as a joint procurement agency.

The United States apparently won support for its insistence that standardization must be based on "competition, not cartelization," as Mr. Schlesinger described it. France, which does not participate in the military meetings of the alliance, has suggested market-sharing agreements that could shelter European and especially French weapons producers from U.S. competition.

Court in Cairo Overturns Ban On a Play Satirizing Russians

By Jack Foisie

CAIRO, May 23.—With prayer and cool drinks brewed from the red leaves of an upper Egypt plant, the cast and customers of a controversial political play yesterday celebrated a favorable court ruling.

Earlier, an administrative court judge lifted a ban on the play, a political satire. The government had imposed the ban at the request of the Soviet government.

The play, "Yehya al Wafd" ("Long Live the Delegation"), is about Socialists from an imaginary state who are visiting an Egyptian village. It is unmistakably a caricature of the Russians, whose years as military advisers in Egypt did not gain them popularity here.

It had played to packed houses in a theater here until closed by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture on April 30.

Playwright Fayez Hallawa said: "We'll reopen 'Long Live the Delegation' tomorrow night."

Controls Relaxed

The court decision in favor of the play is another indication that President Anwar Sadat is relaxing some controls on press and public expression imposed by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

There also is the impression that Mr. Sadat decided to take an opportunity to tweak the Russians, toward whom he is cool because of Moscow's refusal to defer large Egyptian payments for weapons.

The civilian court decided that, since the theatrical troupe does not go beyond the script approved by government censors before the play's opening, the Ministry of Culture erred in closing the play.

Mr. Hallawa and his wife, Tahia—a famed belly dancer some years back—were gleeful. With this ruling, the play may run for years, and, in Cairo, a show is a hit if it runs six months.

At another Cairo theater, there is a play that mocks Americans. There have not been any complaints from the U.S. Embassy. Political satire is in vogue here at the moment.

Some controls appear to have been removed from all forms of political expression. The People's Assembly, often considered a rubber stamp for laws formulated by Mr. Sadat and his Cabinet, is beginning to question ministers and get answers.

And under Mr. Sadat's announced policy of liberal gradualism, newspapers have gained the right to criticize some government actions and have been able to fend off libel suits from ministers.

Such a confrontation, and test of Mr. Sadat's leniency, occurred when cartoonist Salah Jaheen made fun of the minister of justice who, after an official investigation, found that it was nobody's fault that the city's drinking water had suddenly turned brown.

Two Posts Held

The justice minister, Abu Zeid Fahmy, who was also chief government prosecutor at the time, began legal action for libel but soon withdrew the suit. Recently, a law was passed barring government officials from holding two positions—and Mr. Fahmy is no longer minister of justice.

While Cairo's three dailies have regained some of the freedom lost during the Nasser era, they are still operating under restraints.

Guidance is provided by Ministry of Information officials on content and the prominence to be given stories. After the first edition is printed and on its way to cities in upper Egypt, the Ministry of the Interior sometimes makes suggestions for changes in later editions intended for Cairo and Alexandria readers.

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News Blackout in Basque Area

MADRID, May 23 (UPI).—The government today clamped a news blackout on two Basque provinces after denying published reports of mass arrests and mistreatment of political suspects in the area.

The Information Ministry said that the measure was ordered by the Interior Ministry, which has been coordinating efforts to stamp out anti-government groups in the provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa.

All news and comments on the activities of these groups, on matters of public order and the movements of security forces in the Vizcaya-Guipuzcoa region are now classified, the Information Ministry said.

The government declared a state of exception—a partial suspension of civil rights—in the two provinces a month ago following a series of widespread strikes and the slaying of four policemen by ETA, an underground Basque separatist organization.

Three more policemen and three civilians have died in violence in the area since then, bringing the total of deaths related to the Basque conflict to 50 for the last seven years.

Government sources this week denied reports from opposition groups that 2,000 persons have been arrested under the state of exception and that many suspects, including priests, have been mistreated by police.

Information Ministry sources said that the news blackout meant that only information emanating from the government on the Basque situation may be printed in the Spanish press. They said that the measure will not directly affect coverage by foreign correspondents.

Freedom of Action

PARIS, May 23 (Reuters).—Leaders of ETA said in an interview published here today that their attacks on Spanish security forces were aimed at proving the ETA could strike when and where it liked.

The interview appeared in the leftist Paris newspaper Libération.

"For the moment, we are very careful and very precise. We do not have suicide squads. On the contrary, everything we do is exactly within our possibilities," an ETA spokesman said.

Norway Frees 2 Who Killed Arab

OSLO, May 23 (Reuters).—Norway today pardoned the last two of five Jews jailed last year for complicity in killing a suspected Arab guerrilla in 1973.

A government statement said South African-born Silvia Raphael, 38, and Abraham Gehmer, 37, suspected members of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, had already left Norway for security reasons.

Both were sentenced to 5 1/2 years in jail for complicity in the killing of Ahmed Bouchiki, a Moroccan waiter, who was shot to death at the Lillehammer ski resort on July 23, 1973. The prosecution at the trial said Mossad had mistaken Mr. Bouchiki for someone else.

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Well-Feathered Promotion In Bogota

BOGOTA, May 23 (AP).—Farmers who had produced a poultry surplus proposed parachuting 1,000 live chickens into the city Sunday, to increase Colombians' appreciation of their product. Anyone lucky enough to catch a chicken could keep it.

The publicity stunt drew a protest from the Society for the Protection of Animals, which said that the birds could be injured in the descent.

City Hall agreed. It said that the chicken drop is still on, but not with live birds. They must be killed first.

Doubts Cited By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

policy-shaping committee, known as the verification panel.

The Kissinger-Gromyko talk showed there is still much complex negotiating to be done if the strategic arms limitation accord is to be completed in time for a summit meeting between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev which is now expected to be held in the fall.

Mr. Kissinger is described as believing that the obstacles to a new nuclear arms accord will be overcome. His position, however, also acknowledges that the Soviet Union has the policy option of deciding against completing details on the accord, which was agreed to in general terms by the President and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok last November. A failure to complete the nuclear accord, U.S. officials agree, would cause extreme damage to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Officials on the Kissinger plane today strongly denied public speculation that the Kissinger-Gromyko talks in Vienna ended in a deadlock on the nuclear question. On the American side, it is claimed that nuclear talks went about as expected but officials refused to discuss the details which would permit an independent assessment.

U.S. sources say it is not possible to be sure at this stage how difficult it will be to remove the remaining obstacles to an accord until the Ford administration examines and responds to the Soviet position and there are further U.S.-Soviet discussions.

Cento to Fight Subversion

ANKARA, May 23 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the five nations in the Central Treaty Organization, ending a two-day annual meeting, pledged today to fight Soviet subversion in Iran, Turkey and Pakistan—three of the organization's members.

A communiqué called for a "just and lasting peace in the Middle East" and progress in East-West talks on political and military détente.

U.S., Poles Reach 2 Settlements on Financial Issues

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—Poland and the United States have quietly settled two financial problems. The agreements were reached last week during a visit here by Marian Krzak, the first deputy finance minister of Poland. Later, in New York, he signed a final settlement agreement on defaulted prewar Polish bonds.

The financial agreements will not have any direct effect on U.S. trade with Poland, which already benefits from "most favored nation" tariff treatment.

The financial problems stemmed from once-large U.S. holdings of Polish zlotys.

One agreement permits Poland to defer a repurchase of part of these zlotys with dollars. The dollar-purchase obligation remains, but Poland will have more time to pay $20 million of its debt.

The other agreement involved payment by the United States of Social Security and other pensions earned by persons who worked in the United States and retired in Poland. These have been paid from excess zlotys owned by the United States, which are now running out.

Poland agreed that, when payments begin to be made in dollars, an exchange rate for the zloty would be authorized that would prevent a sharp loss of income for the pensioners.

Cites Doubts on Role in NATO

Ford Notes Concern on Gains By Communists in Portugal

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—President Ford, reaffirming American involvement in the world community, said today that he was concerned about Communist gains in Portugal and their impact on NATO.

In the course of an interview with five European correspondents, Mr. Ford said he would "certainly bring up" the matter of Communist penetration of Portugal's government when he attends a NATO summit meeting in Brussels next Thursday and Friday.

The President said he did not see how "you can have a Communist element" playing a significant role in an organization like NATO that was "formed for the purpose of meeting a challenge by Communist elements from the East."

This was the strongest statement Mr. Ford has made to date on the Portuguese situation.

The President said he was encouraged by the "fine vote" of the Portuguese people last month, in which the Communists won only about 12 1/2 per cent of the vote.

"But, unfortunately," he said, "that vote has not as of this time had any significant impact on those that control the government but, nevertheless, we approve of the political philosophy of the people of Portugal."

The President was asked whether he believed Spain, which he will visit on his European tour, which begins Wednesday, should be made a member of NATO.

Mr. Ford responded that he was not sure that should be done at this time, "but it does seem to be that Spain . . . ought to be brought more close" to the alliance.

"We believe that somehow Spain should be eased into a greater role in the overall situation in Europe," he said.

When asked if the situation in Portugal had influenced his thinking in that direction, the President said not "consciously" but perhaps "subjectively."

Much of the 55-minute interview, which was broadcast over BBC television, was devoted to Mr. Ford's effort to reassure the world community of his confidence that, with Vietnam behind them, the American people will reject a new isolationism.

The United States, he said, will exercise leadership in the world in a firm and consistent manner.

"We may be entering a new era, an era that will be very visible and very substantive in showing the United States' capability and will to not only do something in a short period of time but to stick with it," the President said.

The President said that his visit to Europe and his handling of the Mayaguez incident were evidence of America's determination to fulfill its commitments in the world.

The response to the Cambodian capture of the Mayaguez "should be a firm assurance that the United States is capable and has the will to act in emergencies, in challenges," Mr. Ford said.

"I think this is a clear, clear indication," he said, "that we are not only strong, but we have the will and the capability of moving."

Mr. Ford said a recent poll showing that the voters would fight only to defend Canada was "an aftermath of our involvement in Vietnam."

Expressing the strong belief that the American people will live up to their commitments, he said history is a better indication than "some poll taken in isolation."

He said he found evidence in Congress that shows a stronger support of international commitments. The recent vote in the House against withdrawing forces from overseas "is an indication that the American people are getting out from under the trauma of our problems in Vietnam," the President said.

Mr. Ford came out strongly for continued British membership in the European Economic Community and said he believed that the EEC is strengthened by British membership.

He emphasized that he was "not apprehensive" of European economic competition arising from a strong EEC.

"I think we can compete with any segment of the globe and I happen to think that competition is good," the President declared.

Rejecting a suggestion that the United States might use force in the event of another Arab oil embargo, Mr. Ford said the United States' emphasis will be on cooperation rather than confrontation in the Middle East.

He was asked to comment on a statement by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger that this country would be less tolerant of another oil embargo and "conceivably" would respond with military measures.

"Since we do believe in cooperation, we don't consider military operations as a part of any policy planning that we have in mind," Mr. Ford said.

He promised to "lay out what we think is the best solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict following his meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salzburg June 1 and 2 and his meeting in Washington June 11 and 12 with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

Crisis Talks In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

cialists received three times more votes than the Communists in recent elections—is at the bottom of a profound crisis whose immediate focus is the government's closure of the Socialist newspaper Republica, one of the country's last non-Communist newspapers.

The Socialists have boycotted meetings of the coalition Cabinet because of the suspension and threatened to resign from the government unless Republica is reopened an delections are held in the labor unions and local government.

The Communists issued a statement accusing the Socialists of being hysterical for pressing such demands, even though thousands of persons took to the streets last night in support of the Socialists.

"The position and activities of the Socialist party could make it impossible for it to continue in the coalition government and overall in the actual system of power," the Communist statement said.



Associated Press.

A view of Socialist demonstration in central Lisbon.

UN Health Unit Criticizes Israel

GENEVA, May 23 (AP).—For the third consecutive year, Israel today was charged at the World Health Organization's Assembly with failing to insure adequate health conditions in the occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli delegate rejected the charges as a "political move undermining the work of the WHO" and contended that health conditions in occupied territories had actually "greatly improved."

An assembly committee voted, 63-5, to adopt a resolution denouncing "deterioration of health and living conditions" and condemning Israel for refusing to cooperate with a special committee set up by the assembly in 1973 to make an on-the-spot survey.

U.S. Firms In Philippines Yielding Land

Ownership Curbs Forcing Turnover

MANILA, May 23 (AP).—Some of the biggest names in U.S. industry—the Getty Oil Co., the Caltex Petroleum Corp., the Singer Sewing Machine Co., the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and the Mobil Oil Corp.—are reluctantly getting rid of their land in the Philippines.

The real-estate transfers, occurring at a time when the Philippine government is reassessing its relationship with the United States, is ending an era of U.S. land ownership dating to the U.S. colonial period.

Philippine law now requires that companies owning land must be at least 60-per-cent Philippine owned.

Getty Oil turned over land valued at about $784,000 today to a new Philippine realty corporation, 60-per-cent owned by the government's National Development Corp.

Caltex transferred land valued at $4.87 million yesterday to another corporation, also 60-per-cent owned by the government corporation.

Constante Farinas, the chairman of the government corporation, said he will meet Monday with Goodyear Tire and Rubber and later next week with the Philippine American Insurance Group and companies such as Singer and Mobil Oil to sign deals in which they would divest themselves of land in a similar manner.

A total of about 6,700 acres of land, valued at $43.4 million, is to be transferred to Filipino ownership by 64 companies as privileges granted under a U.S.-Philippine trade agreement expire. The agreement ran out last July 3. The transfer deadline was extended to next Tuesday.

Meanwhile, President Ferdinand Marcos again called for a new agreement with the United States on military bases and defense. "Americans will always be welcome in the Philippines," he said today, "but a new foundation will have to be created."

Since the fall of Cambodia, Filipinos have questioned the value of the present defense agreement with the United States and have demanded that the United States either withdraw or provide firmer guarantees.

In his speech, Mr. Marcos declared, "It is difficult to stake the nation's survival on whimsical interpretations of the mutual defense agreement. These arrangements apparently depend not on legal commitments but on the mood of the [United States] in any given historical period."

The land issue brought the U.S. business community into conflict with the U.S. Embassy. The military agreements were blamed for the trouble.

The businessmen, who represent an investment estimated at $2 billion to $3 billion, claim that the embassy did not push their cases for keeping the land for fear of disturbing agreements permitting U.S. bases in the Philippines.

"I think it is connected with the bases," said Robert Wales, the head of Mobil Oil in the Philippines and a member of the American Chamber of Commerce. "The American business community is disappointed."

Under agreements worked out during the last year, some U.S. companies are donating their land to the National Development Corp. or local nonprofit foundations or institutions such as the Philippine Red Cross. The agencies, in turn, will lease back the land at annual rentals amounting to about 2 per cent of the value. Special laws permit the companies to deduct the donations from taxes as business expenses.

China Reiterates Its Support for Indonesian Reds

HONG KONG, May 23 (UPI).—China has reiterated its support for attempts by the outlawed Communist party of Indonesia to overthrow the present Jakarta government and seize power by "armed struggle."

The renewed pledge of Peking's support was given in a message from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party to the Indonesian party's leadership delegation now exiled in the Chinese capital.

The message was broadcast today by Peking radio. It was sent in connection with the Indonesian party's 55th anniversary.

The message said, "The Indonesian revolution has suffered temporary setbacks and the Communist party of Indonesia is in a difficult position. But, no matter how frantic the counter-revolutionary forces may be, the Indonesian Communists have been neither cowed nor subjected."

In 1965 and 1966, the Indonesian party was the target of one of the worst bloodbaths in history. At least 300,000 persons died in battles and massacres that followed an unsuccessful Communist coup attempt in 1965.

Cairo Envoy to Lisbon

CAIRO, May 23 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Saadeddin Shazly, former chief of staff and now Egypt's ambassador to Britain, has been named envoy to Portugal, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Follows Scandinavian Pattern

Acid Rain and Snow Studied As U.S. Environment Threat

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—Acid rain and snow, an effect of air pollution recognized decades ago in Scandinavia and thought to be among that region's leading environmental problems, is now regarded by scientists as a potential hazard in the eastern United States as well.

In recent days, acid precipitation has been examined in the first major American scientific conference devoted to the subject. Scientists from that meeting have presented, in a second conference, highlights of the phenomenon to officials of various New York State agencies, public utilities and relevant industries. The Adirondack region is among the most severely affected by acid precipitation.

Concern about acid precipitation has grown out of observations by ecologists, chiefly in Sweden, Norway and the United States, that the acidity of rain and snow in some regions has increased during the last two decades to concentrations ranging up to a thousand times normal. The average acidity of rainfalls in the eastern United States is now about 100 times what it was several decades ago.

Fish Killed in Lakes

Scandinavian and American researchers suspect that acid rains have killed fish in many lakes in both regions. Several high-altitude lakes in the Adirondacks are now devoid of fish.

There is also evidence that acid rain may be damaging trees and other plants. Many experts fear that, over the long run, gradual acidification of soils may cause changes in the types of vegetation growing in affected areas.

Another fear is that acid runoff may be leaching various potentially toxic metals out of the soil and transporting them into drinking water reservoirs. There is no evidence supporting this now.

Pure rainwater in clean air is slightly acidic as a result of the conversion of some atmospheric carbon dioxide into carbonic acid. Scientists measure acidity on what is known as a pH scale, which ranges from 0 to 14, with 7 being the neutral point between acidity (below 7) and alkalinity (above 7). Unpolluted rainwater has a pH of about 5.7.

Alkaline Particles

When air mixes with various natural dusts and other particles, which are typically alkaline, the pH is pushed closer to the neutral 7.

Since the mid-1950s, rainfall in the eastern United States has had a pH averaging around 4, with occasional storms depositing water at a pH of 3. The pH scale is logarithmic, with every change of one point representing a tenfold change in acidity or alkalinity. Thus a pH of 3 is a thousand times more acidic than a pH of 6.

The acid precipitation phenomenon is believed to be caused by the emission into the atmosphere of pollutants, primarily sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides, that are incorporated into raindrops to form dilute concentrations of sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

Electric power plants, smelters and steel mills that burn coal and oil are the leading sources of sulphur oxides, and motor vehicles are the leading sources of nitrogen oxides. Most pollutants affecting the Adirondacks are thought to come from the Great Lakes urban and industrial region, while that affecting Scandinavia comes from Germany. Tall smokestacks that inject the pollutants high into the atmosphere are believed to account for the long-distance transport of pollutants.

U.S. Warned On Rift With Third World

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The United States faces another losing conflict with Third World nations at a special economic assembly of the United Nations this autumn unless the administration prepares its positions "with care," Congress has been told.

John Scali, ambassador to the UN, who is being replaced by Daniel Moynihan, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday:

"Unless we move with care and understanding, our confrontation with the Third World will worsen."

He said he hopes, however, that an administration task force will be able to come up with a unified program that will provide grounds for compromise with developing nations at the special session Sept. 1-12.

'Deep Concern'

In a letter to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, two Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gale McGee of Wyoming and Dick Clark of Iowa, voiced their "deep concern" over what they regarded as disunity in the administration.

Third World nations at a special assembly last spring pushed through a charter of economic rights and duties of states, overriding opposition by the United States and other industrial powers.

This confrontation is expected to continue in September as the developing nations seek agreement on such items as fixing prices on commodities in a way similar to oil. The developing nations also are claiming the right to nationalize resources on their own terms.

"We feel it is vital that the United States demonstrate its willingness to deal with these issues in a spirit of constructive compromise rather than of confrontation," the McGee-Clark letter said. "Once the sensitivity of the United States is demonstrated on these issues, we are confident that workable arrangements, beneficial to both the industrialized nations and the developing nations, can be achieved."

Mr. Scali was asked at the Senate hearing about Third World reaction to further toughening of the U.S. stance.

"I think many of the Third World countries stopped and took a good look," Mr. Scali said. "There are signs of a new and conciliatory attitude. To complicate this by additional criticism would jeopardize our gains."

Mr. Scali defended administration policy in the original debate a year ago over the Third World's economic charter.

"The fundamental hangup was over compensation for nationalization," he said. "Our position was reasonable: If you confiscate, you've got to compensate."

He said a breakdown occurred when developing nations insisted that national law govern such compensation rather than international arbitration.

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Attorney General Reveals More FBI Disruption Acts

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Attorney General Edward Levi reported today the unearthing of five more FBI counterintelligence programs against domestic and foreign groups. He said that this included a program aimed at stirring enmity between organized crime and the Communist party and another designed to embarrass an organization seeking independence for Puerto Rico.

The disclosures were made in a letter from the attorney general to Rep. Peter Rodino jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Levi said that he learned of the five programs from the FBI a month ago as a result of a review of its counterintelligence files.

Mr. Levi said that the three others involved actions against foreign intelligence programs between 1961 and 1971 and gave few details about those operations.

Seven months ago, William Saxbe, who was then attorney general, reported on seven similar FBI operations aimed at disrupting leftist, Communist and white racist organizations in the United States along with two operations which remain classified because they involved foreign intelligence services.

Mr. Levi outlined a total of 37 FBI actions designed to discredit or disrupt militant groups favoring Puerto Rican independence between 1960 and April, 1971.

He also disclosed an October, 1966, to July, 1968, program called Operation Hoodwink, which was an attempt to pit organized crime elements against the Communist party.

Mr. Levi offered no judgment in his letter to Rep. Rodino as to whether any of the efforts constituted unlawful activity.

The attorney general said that the FBI's efforts against the Puerto Rican groups included the mailing of anonymous letters and the furnishing of embarrassing information about leaders to the news media.

Operation Hoodwink also employed anonymous mailings, including the sending of a letter to an alleged organized crime figure attacking his business practices and falsely represented as having been written by Communist party officials, Mr. Levi said.

Though the attorney general's letter was devoid of any opinion regarding the probity of the FBI activities, a spokesman for Mr. Levi told reporters that "he certainly was not happy" when he learned of them.

"One expression of his displeasure is the fact that he reported them to Chairman Rodino," the official said.

Agnew Tax Case Probed by State

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 23 (AP).—An income tax case involving former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has been forwarded to the state attorney general's office, Maryland Controller Louis Goldstein said.

Mr. Goldstein would not discuss details of the matter, which may be related to a 1973 federal charge that Agnew evaded $19,367 in federal income taxes for the year 1967.

Agnew pleaded no contest to that charge in October, 1973, moments after he resigned from the vice-presidency while under investigation for accepting bribes from 1967 to 1969 when he was governor.



Associated Press.

UGH—A cockchafer on the nose brought this expression to the face of a young girl visitor at the Frankfurt zoo which had to order 30 of the beetles from Switzerland for a spring exhibition. Zoo officials said they could find none of them in West Germany.

Veterans' Hospital in U.S. 'Loses' Patient on Elevator for 27 Hours

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP).—Veterans Administration officials are investigating the case of a paralyzed ex-marine who apparently was left in an elevator where he rode up and down for 27 hours.

Two VA officials came to Chicago this week "to determine the validity of what happened and recommend any disciplinary action or changes in procedure they feel necessary," Vern Rogers, a VA spokesman, said.

Erwin Pawelski, 54, of Chicago was admitted April 9 to Hines Memorial Veterans Hospital after suffering a stroke after a fall at his home. He underwent surgery on May 12 and died May 18.

But Donald La Rocque, assistant to the hospital's chief of staff, said the elevator incident, which took place May 1-2, did not contribute to Mr. Pawelski's death. Mr. La Rocque gave this account:

Mr. Pawelski, strapped to a wheelchair and unable to talk because of the stroke, was taken by an attendant from a third-floor ward to an occupational therapy room in the basement for treatment May 1.

After treatment, Mr. Pawelski and another patient were taken to a bank of elevators by a hospital worker. It's not known who put Mr. Pawelski on the elevator but for the next 27 hours he was missing.

He was found by a staff member slumped over in his wheelchair on one of three elevators in constant service.

France Rebuffs Accusations Of Anti-EEC Ministers in U.K.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 23 (IHT).—The Elysée Palace today denied accusations by five British Labor ministers that France was trying to turn the European Economic Community into a "rich man's club."

The five ministers, all members of the Labor party's anti-market faction, had seized on remarks by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing two days ago as proof that France was double-crossing Britain on the terms that had been negotiated for continued British membership in the EEC.

The unusual charge—the first time the anti-market faction had implicated a foreign leader in its campaign—was dismissed by the Elysée, which said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing actually had been trying to show understanding for Britain's present economic situation.

The five Labor ministers, Anthony Wedgewood Benn, Michael Foot, John Silkin, Barbara Castle and Judith Hart, said in their statement that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the Paris press Wednesday that the EEC should speed its march toward economic and monetary union.

They said, however, that their government's pro-market leaders had been assuring the people during the EEC referendum campaign that economic and monetary union "could only happen in the distant future."

The result, they said, was that Britain would be forced into a policy it did not want, or else "a ruling bloc, a rich man's club of six prosperous nations, will be formed within the Common Market. These six rich countries will follow concerted economic and monetary policies. Britain will be the poor relation."

The anger of the Labor ministers was directed at the French decision to return to the joint European currency float, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Wednesday was the kind of progress toward monetary union that EEC countries should take when their economies permit. About Britain, he said:

"Britain presently finds itself in a situation such as ours was, or such as is that of Italy, that is, countries that belong to a group but which have particular problems that keep them from applying all the rules of the group." Three countries, Britain, Ireland and Italy, remain outside the float because of the weakness of their currencies.

The five suggested that Prime Minister Harold Wilson had been duped by the French President at the Paris summit meeting in December. "He has made it clear that in his view Britain has renounced the right of veto which could halt this development," they said.

Wilson Holds to Veto

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Mr. Wilson said tonight that the remarks by the French President this week had not meant that Britain had renounced the right of veto in the EEC Council of Ministers.

Mr. Wilson said that what in fact Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was saying is that "we are all going to try and use the veto less. We all agreed last December in Paris that we don't use the veto automatically; we don't keep on using it."

Mr. Wilson, in a TV interview, said it had been agreed to try to reach agreement by taking matters back and studying them further. "The veto was being used too much in quite small matters," he said.

Airline, U.S. Unit Agree on a Fine

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—American Airlines has agreed to pay a $150,000 fine—the largest in Civil Aeronautics Board history—as part of a proposed settlement of charges that the airline illegally gave large sums of money to elected officials, sources said today.

A CAB spokesman confirmed that a tentative settlement had been reached between American and the board's Bureau of Enforcement but declined to give any details. The spokesman said the CAB will meet next week to rule on the terms.

Dutch Premier Favors U.S. Jet

THE HAGUE, May 23 (AP).—Dutch Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl tonight came out in open support of the American F-16 fighter as a replacement for his nation's aging F-104 Starfighter. But he said his government had not yet reached a final decision on the matter.

Although the Dutch were known to be favoring the single-engine General Dynamics jet, it was the first time Mr. den Uyl clearly voiced his preference. Previously, Defense Minister Henk Vredeling had commented on the technical qualities of the U.S. candidate.

Two Styles in U.S. for Roughing It Out

Facing Up to Recession

By Thomas Grubisich

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—In Evermay, a subdivision in nearby McLean, Va., where houses sell for $112,000 to $300,000 and the median annual income is about $50,000, the recession is having an impact, of sorts.

Robert Nolting sr. decided not to trade in his 1972 Chrysler Imperial for a new one.

The Richard Rieses have quit buying lobster at the supermarket.

Ruth Frenzel doesn't take her friends to lunch in swank, horsey Middleburg anymore.

The Ben Dulanys won't be taking a summer house at Virginia Beach.

The Charles Ciccones have given up their monthly outings to plays and concerts at the Kennedy Center and instead go to local movie theaters during the week when tickets are $1.50.

And at the Blaine Liljenquists in January, there was a sheriff's sale of furniture to help satisfy a debt to a bank.

No Panic in Evermay

With most of the men (and some of the women) secure in well-paying careers and a sizable number having a cushion in the form of retirement pay, there is no panic in Evermay. Among the 92 families are two senators and a U.S. representative, a president of a bank, a flour company, a taxi company and an auto dealership, and assorted lawyers and doctors.

But as Charles Ciccone, an economist for the congressional research service, said, "The whole psychology of recession is here. You can see it."

You don't see it as you drive up Potomac School Road or any of the other winding streets of Evermay where Cadillacs, Lincoln Continentals and MGs sit in driveways alongside manorial brick houses with lifetime hand-split cedar shingles on the roofs.

But it is there.

Retired Judge

The man laying sod in a yard is not a gardener, he is Richard Ries, who retired in December from his administrative judgeship with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mopping sweat from his head, Mr. Ries walks into the garage, which shelters a Cadillac coupe, and talks about recession psychology.

"Every week Dart Drug, K-Mart, Giant, have these specials," he said. "Don't you think the people of Evermay hit those specials just as much as the next person?"

"Take these insecticide strips," he said. "They regularly sell for $2 or $2.50. I bought them two for $3."

But Mr. Ries does not pretend he is hunkering down for hard times.

In the backyard, workmen are finishing a $12,000 kidney-shaped pool.

No World Trip

The pool was the Rieses' gift to themselves when they called off a round-the-world trip. Mr. Ries does not have any regrets. "You know, there's not too many places left in the world where the United States is liked," he said.

Gene May, the designer and builder of Evermay and the older Villamay subdivision in the Mount Vernon area, says: "We have not been hurt" in sales of homes, which come with as many as eight bathrooms. In fact, seven new houses are under construction and No. 100 is on Mr. May's drawing board.

But new residents of Evermay seem to have recession psychology, too. "For the first time in 10 years," Mr. May said, a bit incredulous, "we have had purchasers who have left the basement unfinished."

That sacrifice saved the two home buyers about $12,000 each. One was able to buy his house for $132,000, the other for $150,000.

Girding for a Catastrophe

WEED, Calif., May 23 (AP).—Springing up in the snow-tipped mountains west of here is a different type of country club: a doomsday retreat for the wealthy.

It lacks swimming pools, tennis courts and golf courses. Yet it costs $12,800 for a lifetime membership, plus $300 annual dues for a membership card in the northern California retreat.

Prospective members, who must make advance reservations, are blindfolded before entering and leaving the 712-acre, pine-covered Scott Meadows Club. A club bylaw requires expulsion—with no refund—for a member who gives directions to an outsider.

Each member is required to maintain a year's supply of dehydrated food for each family member in a community building.

A wood-burning stove is provided in the building, but members own no property, building or mineral rights.

Catastrophe Awaited

When the expected catastrophe comes—nuclear war, riots, flood or famine—membership cards will be passports to survival, says Max Hollis of Newport Beach, Calif.

Mr. Hollis is a vice-president of Zama Inc., which could make $3.75 million on the venture from initiation fees alone, if the limit of 300 memberships is achieved.

Already, says Mr. Hollis, 18 memberships have been sold, and the money will be used to close escrow by July on the $280,000 purchase from the owners.

Mr. Hollis says he intends to have members maintain a low profile. Visitors and guests are not welcome. And the club could be especially ornery on doomsday.

All but one of the 18 members own firearms, said Mr. Hollis, who added, "I'd shoot to kill to protect myself, my food and family."

Bar to Intruders

He says part of his sales pitch is an explanation of how easily he could dynamite the road to bar intruders.

"Two sticks would close that road off. It would just drop down in the canyon," he said.

Members have certain recreational rights, such as cutting firewood, but the number that can come at one time will be limited to 30 members, he said.

"We don't want everybody to show up on the Fourth of July for a big beer bust. That's just all we'd need."

Mr. Hollis said he got the idea for the retreat while looking for one of his own.

He said the group considered sites in Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington before settling on the remote northern California site.

New members have a five-day period in which they can change their minds and have their money refunded. He said the plan is to turn ownership of the property over to the club once there are 100 members or by Dec. 31, 1976. Use of the land would last as long as the club exists, he said.

Other real estate brokers aware of the retreat plan called it "offbeat, but legit."

Bunker Foresees Struggle Over Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, the chief U.S. negotiator for a new Panama Canal treaty, said last night that armed conflict in the Canal Zone is quite possible unless Panama is given a voice in the canal's operation and defense.

Mr. Bunker said that the treaty negotiations are being conducted against a background of rapidly diminishing Panamanian tolerance for continued American exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over the zone.

Making his first major speech on the negotiations since undertaking them 18 months ago, Mr. Bunker told the Rainier Club in Seattle: "We no longer can be —nor would we want to be—the only country in the world exercising extraterritoriality on the soil of another country."

He said that the canal is vulnerable to sabotage and terrorist acts and "we would find it difficult if not impossible to keep the canal running against all-out Panamanian opposition."

A Baby Survived 16 Hours Using Baboon Organs

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Heart specialists succeeded in keeping a critically ill baby alive for 16 hours before he died by linking his heart and kidneys to those of a living baboon, a London hospital said today.

In what is believed to be the first operation of its kind, the blood system of a 13-month-old boy was connected to the animal's system, where the blood was purified and pumped back into the child.

It was a last-ditch attempt to save the boy's life after conventional treatment had been tried. But he died yesterday because the baboon was unable to cope with the strain of keeping both systems going.

Ford Pardons Union Ex-Chief

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—President Ford has granted a "full and unconditional" pardon to former Teamsters Union president Dave Beck, the Justice Department announced today.

Beck, 81, was convicted in 1959 of helping to prepare false union income tax returns. He served 2 1/2 years of a five-year prison term. Mr. Ford granted the pardon yesterday, according to a Justice Department spokesman.

An attorney for the firm which has represented Beck said the effect of the pardon is to restore to Beck full civil rights, some of which are lost when a person is convicted of a felony.

U.S. to Deny Tax Exemptions To Racialist Church Schools

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service announced yesterday that tax-exempt status would henceforth be denied to church-affiliated primary and secondary schools that refuse to accept children from all racial and ethnic groups.

Tax-exempt status will be denied even in cases where the denomination running the school claims that its racial or ethnic exclusionary policies are required by its religious beliefs, the IRS said.

The IRS said that such a claim has no more validity under the First Amendment than the claims previously rejected by the Supreme Court that the use of illegal drugs in religious rites is protected by the First Amendment.

However, the ruling would not affect exclusionary policies that are solely religious. A denominational school could restrict its students to the members of that denomination and retain its tax-exempt status.

The IRS concluded that there were constitutional problems in attempting to prohibit an exclusionary policy based on denominational membership.

Under the ruling, where a denominational school was found to have discriminated, not only the school but also the church itself would lose its tax-exempt status if the school were not a separate legal entity.

IRS officials were unable to say just how many schools might be affected by the ruling. They said that in addition to schools that exclude blacks, which are chiefly but not solely located in the South, there are some denominational schools that bar whites that would also be affected.

Some schools run by Black Muslims and some schools in Hawaii fall into the latter category, an official said.

The ruling affects only schools that operate an educational program that is a recognized substitute for public schooling in the grades where school attendance is mandatory.

Thus it would not affect any educational institution above the high school level.

Private schools with discriminatory admission policies, other than those that are church-affiliated, were denied tax-exempt status under a ruling issued by the IRS in 1971. The question of tax exemptions for schools with religious affiliations was left open at that time because IRS officials found it a difficult issue that they wanted to consider at greater length.

A grant of tax-exempt status under section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code means that contributors to the exempt church, school or other organization may deduct those contributions on their tax returns. This is generally considered an important incentive for such contributions.

The ruling on church-affiliated schools will halt any new grants of exempt status to denominational schools that discriminate in admissions.

Caltech Student Caper Gives Fast-Food Chain Heartburn

By Robert Meyers

PASEDENA, Calif., May 23 (WP).—Twenty-six science and math students at California Institute of Technology here, looking for something to do while studying for final exams in March, stuffed more than 1.1 million computerized entries into a give-away contest sponsored by the McDonald's hamburger company.

When the drawings were held about two weeks ago, the students had won 30 per cent of the total prizes, including a $7,000 car and $3,000 in cash. McDonald's promised to change its rules.

Steve Klein, 21, Dave Novikoff, 21, Barry Megdal, 19, and Becky Hartsfield 18, were intrigued by the contest being sponsored by the McDonald's Operators Assn. of California. The rules called only for an entry to be printed on a 3-by-5-inch card, by a person who was over 18 years of age with a valid driver's license. "Enter as often as you wish," the rules invited.

The students did. In late March, the 26 students spent $350 to buy about 20 hours of printing time on an IBM 370/158 computer. They produced 52 boxes of paper, each box of which contained 2,700 pages, each page of which contained eight valid McDonald's entries.

Dividing up into eight groups, the students took their ballots to 98 of the 190 participating McDonald's outlets in southern California. More than 3 million entries, including those of the students, were received.

Hot Reaction

When the management of the fast-food chain learned of the prank, its reaction was hot enough to sizzle a French fry.

"The students acted in complete contradiction to the American standards of fair play and sportsmanship," a press release proclaimed. "Their actions had the effect of depriving individuals and families of improved odds of winning the prizes."

The company reported getting letters from outraged citizens. Burger King, a competitor of McDonald's, gleefully gave Caltech a $3,000 scholarship in honor of the stunt.

McDonald's, however, spent a great deal of time trying to figure out what action to take with regard to the computer-printed entry forms. The company finally decided to honor them all, but to give duplicate prizes to the general public for every Caltech entry that was drawn.

That action cost the participating dealers $10,000 on top of the $50,000 already allotted.

The prizes were presented Tuesday. Becky Hartsfield, a freshman physics major, was given the keys to a new Datsun station wagon, which she immediately turned over to charity.

The top prize—a more expensive car and a year's supply of groceries—went to a non-student.

46 Student Midwives End Fast in Athens

ATHENS, May 23 (AP).—An eight-day hunger strike by student midwives ended today after the government bowed to their demands to reinstate dismissed colleagues.

A total of 46 trainee midwives had installed themselves outside the Ministry of Social Services in central Athens, where they also slept through the night. About a dozen were removed to a hospital suffering from exhaustion. Authorities had dismissed eight girls earlier in the month because they were "unsuitable for training." The government also promised to improve working conditions.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Death in Tehran

The murder of two American colonels by terrorists in Iran is not only a regrettable event in itself but a reminder of the risks of an uncritical embrace of the Shah. For he rules his country in a tight, sometimes brutal, military way that at once provokes a certain amount of internal opposition and prevents that opposition from being expressed by means other than terror. American officials are prone to describe Iran as a "major element of stability" in the region. But the Shah's preoccupation with internal security suggests that he understands the internal threats to his own "stability" better than some of his admirers do.

One charge leveled against the Shah by some of his foes is that he has exploited his American connection to solidify and exalt his own power. This is, of course, entirely true. From this connection the United States has drawn considerable advantage over the years, and Iran's oil and army are factors requiring close and continuing American attention. The hospitality so graciously and conspicuously offered by Iran's ambassador in Washington is very much a part of the public identification with the United States that Iranian policy has sought. By the same token, however, it becomes logical to some domestic foes of the Shah to strike at representatives of his American connection. This is becoming increasingly feasible, if only because the number of Americans living in Iran to help build the Shah's immense military machine and his economy is now near 20,000. The two colonels gunned down in a daylight street ambush in Tehran on Wednesday were not the first American victims of this sort. Few would say they will be the last.

High policy aside, an incident like the one that took place in Tehran is all too typical of the difficulties the United States encounters in seeing to it that its citizens living abroad are safe and well. On the same day that the Tehran incident was in the news, other word came of the kidnapping of four students, three of them American, in Tanzania and of the detention (since ended) by leftist students of a number of AID employees in Laos. In all of those countries the United States must rely for the protection of its nationals on the competence of local security officials and on the good will of local citizens. In none of those countries can President Ford do what he did in the Mayaguez affair—bring American power unilaterally and overwhelmingly to bear. Indeed Cambodia may be the only country in the world where the United States could take a purely tactical, military approach to ease the jeopardy of its citizens—if only because there were no American residents in Cambodia to be held as hostages. As the Pueblo case made plain, even in respect to the pariah state of North Korea, political restraints entered in. Administration strutting notwithstanding, the significance of the Mayaguez precedent in assuring that Americans abroad will be protected by their government was, in a word, nil. The real world, as we have noted before in this connection, is to be found in places like Laos, or Tanzania or Iran.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



'If You Had Any Brains, You'd Stop Smoking Those Things.'

Arab Intentions

A basic question underlies the current discussion over ending a generation of continuous conflict between Arabs and Israelis:

Have the leading Arab governments changed their fundamental attitude toward the state of Israel? Is Arab policy no longer based on the judgment held since the state's formation in 1948 that Israel is an unacceptable intrusion upon the Arab Middle East, an imposition that ultimately must cease to exist?

The ideologies and suspicions of a whole generation are not changed quickly; but the positions now being expressed by the most influential Arab leaders give some reason to hope that the uncompromising rigidity of the past may be yielding to a new pragmatism. No major Arab spokesman now stands up to say "no peace, no negotiation, no recognition"—the official stance of the Arab world at Khartoum just eight years ago.

For example, King Hussein of Jordan said on his recent visit to the United States: "We accept the conditions for peace that have been laid down—recognition of Israel, nonbelligerency, Israel's right to exist within recognized borders and our willingness to make and support a final peace." President Sadat of Egypt has also stressed his readiness to make peace with Israel once the Sinai Peninsula is no longer under occupation.

This, of course, is rhetoric and Israelis are understandably skeptical, particularly when rhetoric is all that is offered in exchange for tangible concessions on Israel's part. Furthermore, even the rhetoric is usually hedged with conditions about respect for undefined "rights of the Palestinians" or withdrawals from—in Hussein's phrase—"all Arab territory." These phrases are full of loopholes and if the Arab leaders wish to make their new conciliatory tone fully credible they will have to provide much greater precision in respect to future arrangements for the coexistence of Palestinian Arabs and Israelis.

It is vital for President Sadat and President Ford at their forthcoming meeting to try to clarify ideas for the Palestinian future instead of merely to maneuver through diplomatic formulas and procedures toward short-term goals.

If the Arab governments are in fact finally ready to accept Israel as a valid partner in the region, it is not because of a deep-seated change of heart. Rather, it is because they see that the United States and other major powers of the world will not tolerate the destruction of the Israeli state. Nothing should be said or done to give them second thoughts on that score. This reasoning underlies the stand of some 75 U.S. senators in favor of military aid to Israel, even if many of those same legislators have serious doubts—which we share—about the wisdom of certain Israeli negotiating tactics.

Israelis must not remain so immobilized intellectually by their suspicion of hostile intent—fully justified in the past—as to fail to hear that Arab leaders are now making statements that just a few years ago would have been considered unutterable and literally, suicidal.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Weakness There Is Union

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN—The social and human aspects of the inflation and depression engulfing Europe have had different repercussions so far on each side of the divide between West and East, with Yugoslavia serving as a kind of Bridge of Sighs between the two.

Western Europe, which had built a remarkable boom on the availability of cheap oil for energy and of a cheap supplemental labor reservoir of foreign workers, is now in the middle of a squeeze. So far the German Federal Republic and France have escaped more easily than their Common Market colleagues, thanks to intelligent management.

But even they have experienced increasing difficulties. And when one looks at countries like Britain and Italy, floundering in a mess that threatens political as well as economic stability, one can easily see how worried the European Economic Community as a whole now is.

Thin Rations

Millions have been suddenly thrown out of jobs or placed on thin rations by the ever-rising cost of living. Quite particular is the situation of the 12 million or so workers and their dependents (approximately eight and four million respectively) who came to industrialized Europe in search of employment, mainly from the Mediterranean basin.

These people—mostly from Yugoslavia, Turkey, Algeria, Portugal, Greece and south Italy—found jobs in West Europe during the boom years when citizens of the industrial lands moved up the social ladder to better positions, leaving a vacuum for the new arrivals. In the past 18 months there has been increasing pressure on the latter to return home as output fell and unemployment mounted.

However, while fewer foreigners manage to scramble in from poorer lands on the Common Market periphery and while a considerable number of those already here have been extruded, the figure of those still here remains very high. What is more, a poor Turk thrown out of work in West Germany or a poor Portuguese unemployed in France, can claim compensation, can thriftily exist on it and can even have something left to send back home in remittances.

Thus one finds certain countries like Turkey making money on West Germany's pension system, for example. But the amount is small; and as the actual number of "guest workers" (as West Germans call them) dries up, the amount received by poor lands in remittances will diminish, deepening their own depressions.

Look to East

Faced with this trend, some itinerant laborers in West Europe have been eyeing Communist East Europe with the thought of finding positions there. But the Yugoslavs—who are sorely hit by the slump in the Common Market area, where perhaps a million of their compatriots are temporary residents—have studied the Eastern prospect and come up with negative reports.

Hardly any labor migration exists inside the rigidly structured Comecon, as Russia's equivalent of the Common Market is called. Only about 100,000 Poles, Czechs and other citizens of the orbit have been permitted to take jobs in other Communist lands. For a non-Comecon citizen, even one from Communist (if heretical) Yugoslavia, there seems to be no opening.

Apart from administrative difficulties such as entry and residence permits, and apart from low wages and an unrealistic exchange rate, there are virtually insurmountable problems in transferring earned money home. Anyway, there would be nothing to transfer.

Economists estimate that in terms of internal purchasing power, a Yugoslav worker would earn half as much in Moscow as in Belgrade. Thus, although the idea of transnational labor mobility is now more sympathetically viewed in the Soviet bloc, it is illogical.

Draw Together

So far East Europe has avoided the excessively dismal degree of depression and inflation visible in parts of West Europe. Yet there are signs that in this respect, anyway, Europe is drawing together. Within five years there will be little difference in prices between Comecon and the Common Market.

Russia has officially warned its East European partners that raw materials will be permitted to rise until they are in close relationship to world levels outside the bloc. And the previous system whereby manufactured goods were traded for five years at an agreed price has been scrapped.

The obvious result will be a big jump in inflation. East Europe must inevitably become more sensitive to the economic development of—or stagflation in—West Europe. In this unhappy but inevitable way, whatever the results of continuing European security negotiations, the Continent is heading toward one kind of unity at least—union in an economic swamp.

Ford's Choice Lauded

Moynihan Goes to UN: Just What U.S. Needs

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—President Ford's appointment of Daniel Patrick Moynihan to be his ambassador to the United Nations is being attacked on the ground that Pat is too blunt, too dramatic and combative to represent the United States at so delicate a time in world history.

He is, of course, all these things—a peacock in a world of political crows. He's a talker and a "character" from a previous age: articulate, even garrulous, but highly intelligent, with a sense of history and even a sense of humor—in short maybe precisely what the United States needs at the UN in the coming year.

Something odd is happening in the world of leadership these days. Precisely when the complexity of human affairs requires intelligent definition, the political leaders in the free world seem to have lost the gift of speech.

Men of Words

Franklin Roosevelt, Churchill, De Gaulle and Nehru could speak, and somehow reduce all this diversity to identity, but the men of words have vanished from the politics of the West. For example, the most eloquent man in Israel, Abba Eban, has been benched. In China, Mao Tse-tung, a poet, and Chou En-lai, an articulate politician and historian, are fading into the shadows, and the political technicians and their anonymous speechwriters seem to be taking over around the world.

The point is clear here at the UN. The United States has not had an articulate spokesman or vivid personality here since Adlai Stevenson. It has had competent ambassadors, from Henry Cabot Lodge and Russell Wiggins to Charles Yost, George Bush and John Scali; but increasingly the dominant voices here have come from the new coalition of the Communist-African-Asian-Latin American bloc, crying for a redistribution of the wealth of the Western industrial world.

Mr. Moynihan has become a controversial figure recently because he wrote as a private citizen that the time had come for the United States to stop apologizing for its role in the world and to challenge this coalition of the Communists and the new nations at the UN. In fact, this is precisely why President Ford nominated him. It was Mr. Ford's decision, not Mr. Moynihan's, that the United States must begin to speak out in defense of democracy and debate the basic issues in the world organization.

President Ford's recent appointments deserve respect. He has not been as partisan or ideological as most people supposed. On the whole, he has gone for the best people of whatever political persuasion. He has covered his conservative flank by nominating Stanley Hathaway, former governor of Wyoming, as secretary of the interior, but he has been even more objective than most presidents of the recent past in picking other key officials.

For example: Edward Levi, president of the University of Chicago, as attorney general; William Coleman of Pennsylvania as secretary of transportation; John Dunlap of Harvard as secretary of labor; Carla Hills of California as the first woman secretary of HUD; Elliot Richardson of Harvard and the "Saturday night massacre" as ambassador to London, and now Pat Moynihan as ambassador to the United Nations.

This is an impressive list and Moynihan, the President's latest appointment, is much more than an articulate and intelligent dramatic personality. The stereotype of Moynihan as a poetic and vaguely wild Irishman is really out of focus.

He was not only a good but a cautious and proper U.S. ambassador to India. In two years in New Delhi, he made only four public statements, two of them in the last two weeks of his mission at the Indian Institute of Management. He gave only one press conference in two years, and he negotiated, almost unnoticed, the largest debt settlement, between the United States and India, in the history of the world.

Learned Something

In the process, he learned something about the mind of the Third—or developing—World, and believes that its anti-American rhetoric must be understood and answered—if the Third World is not to become more and more dependent on the Communist powers.

Like all other institutions, the UN is changing, redefining its rules and its mission in the world. It has a limited but important role to play in a hungry and divided world that is already in the middle of a class war between the rich and the poor nations—and doesn't quite know it.

The coming session of the UN General Assembly this autumn, however, will bring this issue between the industrial nations and the Communist and developing nations to the fore, and while Moynihan will not determine U.S. policy, he will be its spokesman—and the guess here is that he will be the most effective ambassador we have had at the UN since Stevenson.

A Kind of Peace in Washington

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A kind of peace came over Washington as the Congress adjourned for the Memorial Day recess. The Ford administration and the Democratic majority have struck implicit bargains on the economy, energy, defense and foreign policy.

Temporarily at least the Democrats have even abandoned the phony war of the vetoes. But some ugly portents make it a question whether the détente on Capitol Hill reflects the real world.

The best mark of harmony emerges from the figures the administration and the Congress are projecting for the 1976 budget deficit. The administration has set its outer limit at $60 billion. The Democrats, acting through the new budget committees of the House and Senate, have fixed their number at $68.8 billion.

Good Bet

Technicalities can be cited to account for most of the discrepancy. Different estimates on the yield of offshore leases and on the matter of another tax cut next year add up to $8 billion alone. A good bet is that before too long the administration's figures will be revised to resemble the congressional number.

Rough agreement on the size of the deficit implies general accord on the stimulus required to pick up the economy. With that accord set by the President's acceptance of the Democratic tax bill, the Democrats have had a hard time mustering majorities for additional stimulus. Any items which the administration fights hard as inflationary cannot acquire the two-thirds vote necessary to override a presidential veto.

The big test came 10 days ago on a farm bill which Mr. Ford had vetoed. The Democratic leadership in both houses, plus the labor unions and some farm organizations, lobbied hard for an override. But the administration argument that the bill would help the farmers at the expense of a rise in consumer prices appealed to many big city Democrats.

Vote Postponed

The Democrats failed by 40 votes to get the two-thirds required to overturn a veto. Of the 289 Democrats in the House, 71 voted with President Ford. An indication of the urban vote came from New York City. Of the city's total of 18 Democrats, 11 bolted the party leadership to support the President.

Last week a similar defeat was shaping up for the Democrats on a strip mining bill which the President had vetoed. Rather than show their weakness, the Democrats postponed the vote to override until June 10. They thus abandoned even the chance to go against the President in a sham battle.

Major differences between the President and the Democrats persist on foreign policy and defense. But in the wake of the Mayaguez affair and the debacle in Southeast Asia, the Democrats are reluctant to be seen withholding support from Mr. Ford. Military appropriations bills have been going through with only minimal opposition.

For the first time since 1966, majority leader Mike Mansfield will probably not bring forward his proposal to cut American troop strength abroad. The Senate last week even reversed itself to support, 41 to 40, a vote to resume military aid to Turkey. A letter of support for Israel signed by 76 senators was couched in language that suggested the signers were only interested in helping the President pass his aid bill.

Energy Issue

As to energy, the Democrats were unable to come up with a program of their own. By default not only did they leave the field free for the President to move his program by executive action, they acknowledged the fact. "If there's any blame to be attached," Sen. Mansfield said, "it's ours."

No doubt that Christian spirit of give and take is infinitely preferable to the bitter struggle which has marked relations between Congress and the White House almost continuously since 1966. Still it is far from clear that harmony reflects policies equal to the challenge of events.

An absence of bipartisan support is not the trouble in foreign policy—the difficulty that explains what has been happening in Portugal, say, or Korea. Despite the economic stimulus the recession continues to be severe, and next month's unemployment figures will probably rise above 9 per cent. Many signs point to an ugly atmosphere of racial tension across the nation. So it may well be that the détente in Washington is only a momentary mood which chiefly shows how much this town is out of touch with the country.

International Opinion

View of Mideast

Syria's extension of the cease-fire in the Golan Heights for another six months from May 31 came as a welcome surprise. Their action now gives additional support for burgeoning hope that Mr. Kissinger, who is evidently preparing for another peace effort, may have better luck than he did in March. Since then both Israel and Egypt have given the impression that they regretted allowing an opportunity to slip away. Much now depends on President Ford's meeting with President Sadat in Salzburg on June 1-2, and with Mr. Rabin in Washington a week later.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

After Kissinger-Gromyko Talks

According to a reliable UN source, the agreement reached between Messrs. Kissinger and Gromyko in Vienna about the procedure to be followed with a view to a political solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict is probably based on an American plan roughly outlined by Mr. Kissinger before UN Secretary-General Waldheim before the American's departure for Europe. According to that plan, Washington and Moscow would issue in late July a joint communiqué convening the Geneva conference in late August or early September. The convening of the conference would furnish argument for a prolongation of the mandate of UN forces in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights. The Geneva meeting would be a brief one—one or two days—and would be mostly devoted to the speeches of the delegations. The PLO would not participate in that stage. The conference would then be adjourned after creating several subcommittees... Such a decision would permit the continuation by the United States of its efforts with a view to an Egyptian-Israeli arrangement. But these efforts this time would be deployed under the auspices of the Geneva conference. Washington hopes that the Soviet Union won't oppose such a negotiation.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Lisbon: Socialist Challenge

By announcing that the Socialist party will boycott cabinet meetings until the military regime guarantees the freedom and political diversity of the press, and the free election by secret ballot of local authorities and trade union leaderships, Mario Soares has issued a challenge which the military leaders can hardly dodge.

The MFA leaders perhaps feel exasperated with Mr. Soares, and are perhaps even more disinclined to take advice from Western "capitalist" newspapers. But they should be aware that their revolution has many genuine admirers and sympathizers in the Western world, who are none the less desperately anxious to see it proceed on a democratic path.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1900

NEW YORK—As was previously reported President McKinley is suffering from a physical and nervous weakness due to the excessive use of tobacco. Tobacco has a noxious effect on the heart, resulting in what is popularly known as "tobacco-heart." Cardiac afflictions are among the most serious resultants of the abuse of tobacco, such as: attacks of angina pectoris; palpitation and intermittent or irregular beating of the heart.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1925

NEW YORK—The American Red Cross, which in 1923 contributed $10 million to the relief of the Japanese cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, will proportionally provide for the victims of yesterday's earthquake which, if reports are correct, destroyed half the city of Toyooka with the first shock. A White House spokesman said that President Calvin Coolidge will immediately send a message of sympathy to the Japanese.

Letters

Vietnam Lessons

Kenneth Crawford ("Why America Lost the War" IHT, May 17-18) gives us a standard hawk's-eye view of the war in Vietnam, only now in retrospect. He attributes our failure in Vietnam to our refusal to adopt the hard, hard line of maximal (i.e., nuclear) force, while facing an enemy that had no analogous civilized compunctions. He hauls out the standard, dubious comparisons of our savagery versus their savagery, including a slyly phrased version of the old Orientals-hold-life-less-dear-than-we-do refrain.

This is a narrow and less than useless view. America lost the war in Vietnam because it never should have been in that war and knew it. It didn't want the war, it didn't need the war, it couldn't well afford the war, and, yes, I'm not ashamed of it, it refused to use nuclear weapons "in a contest of advantage." Most importantly, it backed the wrong side in an anti-colonial, civil-war conflict, and it did so because of knee-jerk anti-Communists like Mr. Crawford. We didn't fail in Vietnam because we weren't tough enough once in; we failed long before that in being too dumb to keep out. I hope that the majority of my countrymen have learned better lessons from the Vietnam tragedy than those Mr. Crawford is offering.

PETER KAHN.

Heidelberg.

Bonus to Hanoi?

I have an idea for Henry Kissinger. He should give a bonus to the North Vietnamese for taking over South Vietnam and saving all that money the Americans were spending there.

ARBIT BLATAS.

Paris.

As Time Goes By

From the IHT, May 15: "56 per cent of Americans want more government regulation, while only 35 per cent want less."

Who would have thought it in 1776?

W.R. MILLER.

Vevey, Switzerland.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Obituaries

Baseball's Lefty Grove, 75; Won 300 Big League Games

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove, 75, a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, who as a star pitcher wit Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in the 1920s and 1930s won 300 major-league games, died last night, apparently of a heart attack, in Norwalk, Ohio.

Mr. Grove died at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Grove.

The fiery left-hander chalked up a phenomenal winning percentage of .682 with the Athletics and, later, the Boston Red Sox. There were eight seasons in which he won 20 or more games—once registering 31 victories, this during the 1931 season. That year was generally considered his best—he lost only four games.

In a 17-year major-league career, Mr. Grove recorded 2,266 strikeouts and posted a lifetime earned-run average of 3.06.

He joined the Athletics in 1925 after four outstanding seasons with Baltimore, of the International League.

He started a string of seven consecutive 20-victory seasons in 1927, reaching 28 wins and 5 losses in 1930. Coupled with his outstanding performance in 1931, his 59-9 won-lost record for two consecutive seasons is an achievement never since equaled.

Mr. Grove tied the American League record of 16 consecutive victories in the summer of 1931 and shares the league's record with Walter Johnson, Joe Wood and Linwood (Schoolboy) Rowe.

Lefty Grove pitched only to win and when he did not win he could make life hard for teammates and others. He had one of the hottest tempers in the major leagues.

With Company Team

Mr. Grove never cared much about baseball until he was asked to play for a company team in his home town of Lonaconing, Md. He was noticed by a scout and signed in 1920 to play professional ball for the Blue Ridge League.

In 1925, Connie Mack, owner and manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, purchased his contract for $100,600. At the time it was a record price. Mr. Grove was sold to the Red Sox for $125,000 in 1934.

Mr. Grove, who was voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1947, finished his career with 300 victories and 141 defeats.

Konrad Nordahl

OSLO, May 23 (Reuters).—Konrad Nordahl, 77, the former president of Norway's trade-union federation, died last night. He was chairman of the federation for 26 years before resigning in 1965.

W. Donald Maxwell

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP).—W. Donald Maxwell, 74, editor of the Chicago Tribune from 1955 to 1969, died yesterday. His more than 50 years in journalism were spent to a large extent with the Tribune. He had served as a director of the Associated Press and the American Society of Newspaper Editors.



Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove warming up.

Robert C. Eunson

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—Robert C. Eunson, 62, Associated Press vice-president in charge of broadcast activities, died yesterday of cancer.

His 33-year career with the AP included coverage of the Pacific and European theaters of World War II and the Korean War. He worked in the Paris bureau before his return to New York in 1949, was sent to Tokyo in 1950 and was in charge of Korean War coverage.

Europe's Royalty Is Making Peace With Regicide Russia

MOSCOW, May 22 (Reuters).—Europe's reigning royal houses are finally making their peace with Russia's Communists 57 years after a squad of Bolsheviks led Czar Nicholas II and his family to their deaths in a Siberian basement.

To achieve this reconciliation, Western royalty has decided to put aside memories of the shooting in which 11 persons died in the Ural town of Ekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk) on the night of June 16, 1918. Soviet historians still maintain that the killings were justified.

The trend toward forgetting the past has been evident for some years. It will be formalized next week when Queen Margrethe of Denmark—whose family is closely tied to the Romanovs—will arrive for an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Perhaps symbolically, the 36-year-old Queen—one of whose close 19th-century relatives was the mother of Czar Nicholas—will be starting her visit in Leningrad, the old imperial capital of Saint Petersburg.

First State Visit

Although other European royal figures have been in the Soviet Union in recent years on non-protocol missions, Queen Margrethe will be the first to make a full state visit since the 1917 revolution, when Czar Nicholas abdicated.

She is to be followed later this summer by King Baudouin of the Belgians, whose connection with the Romanovs is much more distant, and there is talk of an eventual visit by Britain's Queen Elizabeth, although no formal invitation has been issued.

Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, and their daughter, Princess Anne, were in the Soviet Union in 1973—the prince in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation and the princess to take part in equestrian championships.

Soviet View

The Soviet Union, too, has shown every interest in forgetting about the incident, in which Nicholas and Alexandra's four daughters and 14-year-old son, Alexis, as well as their doctor, valet, cook and maid were shot and their bodies later burned.

A spate of new studies appearing in the West in recent years and the film "Nicholas and Alexandra" prompted a detailed exposition of the official Soviet view of the affair in the monthly journal Zvezda just over a year ago.

The author of this work, historian Mikhail Kasvinov, argued that the Ekaterinburg shootings and those of seven other close male and female relatives of the Czar in the nearby town of Alapayevsk the next day were both justified and deserved.

Mr. Kasvinov says that the squad which performed what he, in common with earlier Soviet historians, regards as executions were not heartless killers, as some Western and Russian-émigré writers have portrayed them, but revolutionary heroes.

Members of the execution squad knew white Russian forces seeking to rescue the Czar were close to the town. "The workers of the Urals decided not to hand over the Romanovs to the counter-revolutionaries, either living or dead, but to burn them and throw the ashes to the winds," the Soviet historian wrote.

Mr. Kasvinov also rejected suggestions by Western writers who say the shooting of the entire family and the servants and the burning of their bodies were carried out in secret in order to avoid a popular revulsion against the Bolsheviks among ordinary people.

"From the first days of the revolution," he wrote, "the people demanded that the Romanovs be brought to justice and the people finally achieved that. The people also provided the judges. "These judges, the guardians of the revolution, resolved the problem of removing the Romanovs from Russia's path to a better future bravely and audaciously, acting inside a ring of fire and facing a legion of enemies."

'Western Propaganda'

Today, Mr. Kasvinov said, "reactionary Western propaganda spares no colors in besmirching these people," who, he said, had been sent by unanimous decision of the Bolshevik Ekaterinburg Workers' Soviet to carry out its execution order.

With the destruction of the Romanovs, Mr. Kasvinov added, "the revolution carried out its mission with a finality that made it impossible for any successor to the Czarist dynasty to reappear in Russia."

Dutch Guianans Split on Independence Plan

By Marvine Howe

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, May 23 (NYT).—Devastating fires and angry demonstrations have erupted here daily for the last week as this Dutch possession works out controversial final plans for independence.

On Tuesday night, a fire destroyed five buildings and threatened the entire downtown area, made up largely of old Dutch-colonial frame houses. Six Indians and a Javanese were arrested by police.

Earlier fires destroyed two administration buildings, an agency of the Department of Agriculture and an inspection office of the Department of Education. In addition, there were half a dozen unsuccessful arson attempts.

Racial Tensions

Racial tensions are rising as the ruling black-dominated National party presses for independence by November and the Indians' Progressive Reform party urges postponement and guarantees for the security of the Indian population.

The Netherlands appears only too willing to grant independence to this undeveloped autonomous territory, which is known also as Dutch Guiana, in the northeast corner of South America.

But there is distrust among the ethnically different communities and concern about what will happen when the Dutch pull out. Surinam has fewer than 400,000 inhabitants, divided into 140,000 Indians, or Hindustanis as they are called here; 119,000 Creoles, or blacks of mixed African-European descent, and small communities of Javanese, Chinese and Dutch. The sparsely settled interior is inhabited by American Indians and bush Negroes, as the descendants of runaway slaves are called here.

"The Hindustanis don't want independence and so they are going to burn down the whole city," a young Creole woman said, watching Tuesday night's blaze. Most of the blacks in the crowd said they thought the fires were the work of Hindustanis.

Indians talk uneasily of the fires and some of them think that young, radical Indians are to blame. Indian leaders disclaim any responsibility but indicate that they hope the government and the Dutch will listen to the opposition on the preparations for independence.

Premier Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands is here this week for the final scheduled round of independence talks.

The three main issues under discussion are the amount of Dutch aid to an independent Surinam and how it is to be spent, the problem of travel to the Netherlands by Surinamese, who now are considered Dutch citizens with unrestricted entry and the defense of Surinam's borders, which are disputed by neighboring Guyana.

"The main problem is money," the government spokesman George Hering, has declared. The Dutch propose 3 billion guilders ($1.2 billion) in aid for a 15-year period—half the sum considered necessary by the Surinamese.

Nor has the conference found any solution to the question of Surinamese movement to the Netherlands, according to the spokesman. There are 90,000 Surinamese in the Netherlands and the flow has increased in recent months because it is feared that unrestricted entry will end when Surinam becomes independent.

There are said to be 35,000 Surinamese waiting to go to the Netherlands.

Rhodesia Regime Is Said to Weigh 'Canton' System

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 23 (UPI).—The ruling Rhodesian Front party is considering a "Swiss canton type of government" to resolve political differences between blacks and whites here, opposition party leader Tim Gibbs said today.

Opening the Rhodesia party's annual congress, Mr. Gibbs said: "The Rhodesian Front have been examining many proposals and is now determined to implement a Swiss canton type of government."

Under the cantonal system, the country would be divided into black and white areas, each autonomous, but with a central federal parliament controlling such ministries as foreign affairs and defense.

The government would not comment on Mr. Gibbs's remarks.

Mr. Gibbs said negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith and the African National Council, the main Rhodesian nationalist movement, would not come up with an acceptable solution.

"Neither side has a plan that will be acceptable to even a small proportion of the other side's followers," he said.

Both parties had to realize that eventually a black majority would rule Rhodesia and would have to govern to the benefit of all Rhodesians, "not just for a few at the top," Mr. Gibbs said.

Suspected Bomber Dies in Cannes Blast

CANNES, France, May 23 (Reuters).—A bomb today damaged the municipal casino here and killed a man who was believed by police to have planted it.

The explosion was the third in the Riviera resort since the Cannes Film Festival opened two weeks ago. There were no casualties in either earlier explosion.

Pravda Attacks Challengers of Writer Sholokhov

MOSCOW, May 23 (Reuters).—The Soviet Communist-party newspaper Pravda today joined the dispute over who really wrote the Nobel Prize-winning novel. "And Quiet Flows the Don," with a thinly veiled attack on those who challenge Mikhail Sholokhov's authorship.

Mr. Sholokhov will be 70 tomorrow. Pravda today devoted a whole page of its six-page issue to tributes to the grand old man of the Soviet literary world, including a mesage of congratulations from the party's Central Committee.

A lengthy article by a Prof. A. Metchenko said that enemies of the Soviet system abroad did not like the fact that Mr. Sholokhov supported the Communist government and that they "continually produce new fabrications."

Doubts over the authorship of the novel have been expressed most recently by exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, himself a Nobel Prize-winner, and by dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev.

Pravda said that the vast scope of the novel, published when its author was only 23, and its gallery of characters, were foreshadowed in Mr. Sholokhov's earlier short stories.

2 Die in Karachi Heat

KARACHI, May 23 (AP).—Two persons died and 40 others were hospitalized because of heatstroke when the temperature in Karachi rose to 110 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday.

Ford Wavers Over New Air Agency Chief

Senate Could Oppose Ex-Astronaut Conrad

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—The White House is reconsidering its decision to name former astronaut Charles Conrad jr. to head the Federal Aviation Administration, according to government sources, because of a Senate vote against reinstating the last FAA chief as a retired colonel.

These sources said that the vote reflected strong opposition to naming another retired military man and that there was considerable doubt whether Capt. Conrad could be confirmed.

The former Navy officer was commander of the Apollo 12 flight and the third man to walk on the moon. Since his retirement from the Navy and the astronaut corps a year and a half ago, he has been vice-president for operations of a cable television company with headquarters in Denver.

Origins of Debate

The origins of the debate can be traced to the 1958 act creating the FAA, and to subsequent legislative actions relating to some of the men who have headed the agency.

The act specified that the FAA administrator, at the time of his nomination, had to be a civilian. He could not be on the active or the retired list of any of the armed forces.

The reason for the restriction was that the new agency was amalgamating what had been separate systems for controlling civilian and military air traffic and that Congress wanted to guard against any undue military influence.

However, there have been several congressional actions that modified compliance with this provision. And it was to reinforce the original intention that the Senate took its action Tuesday. This action ruled out restoration of military retirement benefits for Alexander Butterfield, who left office March 31.

The first FAA chief, Elwood Quesada, had to resign his commission as a lieutenant general in the Air Force when he was nominated in January, 1959.

But the following fall, while he was still running the FAA, Congress authorized the president to restore his status as a retired general (after he left the FAA).

Mr. Butterfield, a retired Air Force colonel, also resigned his commission when he was named by President Nixon to head the FAA.

Tanzanian Force Of 180 Searches For Kidnappers

DAR ES SALAAM, May 23 (UPI).—A task force including 180 Tanzanian troops, a helicopter and light planes searched the shores of Lake Tanganyika today for three American students and a Dutch woman kidnapped by armed Africans Monday.

But the task force was not empowered to cross the 25-mile-wide lake and Tanzanian officials said it was to the other side—in Zaire—that the kidnappers probably took their captives.

The officials said that, in response to U.S. Embassy requests for a search of the lakeside area, the Zaire government expressed doubt that the kidnappers were from Zaire "because kidnapping women is against the Zaire tradition."

The kidnapped students were two women and a man from California's Stanford University. The Dutch woman was an administrative assistant at the widlife research camp where the students were working.

'Sea Monster' May Be Dugong

DAR ES SALAAM, May 22 (Reuters).—The "sea monster" caught off Tanzania last week is believed to be a dugong, or sea cow, a rare Indian Ocean mammal.

According to marine biologists here, the "monster's" characteristics are similar to those of the dugong, which has a small arm and leg-like appendages at each end of its body.

The mammal ranges in length from 7 to 11 feet and has a hump. The Tanzanian Information Ministry had said that the "monster" had arms, legs, fingers, toes, an ear, a horn, a hump, a glowing eye and a beard.

Red Tide Slaughters Fish in Japan's Sea

KOBE, Japan, May 23 (AP).—A thick red tide swept through a fish breeding area in Japan's inland sea today, killing about 45,000 yellowtail fish, officials said.

Maritime experts said they suspect the tide may be connected with industrial waste leaked into the sea from plants along the coast. But they said they have not been able to prove their suspicions. More than 1 million yellowtails were lost last year in the same area.



AP.

Charles Conrad jr.

Workers Act To Save Car Plant in Italy

MODENA, Italy, May 23 (AP).—Factory workers employed by Maserati, the Italian auto firm controlled by Citroën of France, picketed at their plant near here today to prevent any dismantling and removal of machinery following the shareholders' decision to put the firm into liquidation.

The workers—numbering about 900 men—said they would occupy the plant. Unions called for solidarity strikes at metalwork companies in this area.

Citroën, which acquired a controlling interest in Maserati in 1969 for about 1 billion lire ($1.6 million), said that the operation has piled up debts of approximately $32 million.

Maserati, founded in 1914, employed 300 men at its factory before the take-over by Citroën. It was said to have encountered a major drop in sales, attributed to the higher price of gasoline and lower speed limits since the start of the energy crisis in 1973. The firm is said to have a backlog of 100 autos in stock.

$20,800 Lowest Price

The lowest-priced of the Maserati cars, which include the Indy, Mexico and Bora models, is above $20,800. The firm produced 738 units in 1973 and 571 last year. This year, its production has averaged about two cars a day.

Maserati also suffered from slackened sales of Citroën's SM model, for which it manufactured 30 engines a day. Production of the engines was suspended several months ago.

Other Italian luxury-car firms—such as Ferrari, Lamborghini and De Tomaso—faced big problems last year as a result of dropping demand. But their sales, especially on the Arab markets, reportedly were improving in the first quarter of this year.

Lamborghini reported today an 18-per-cent increase in the sale of its grand tourism models in the first quarter, mainly because of a greater penetration of the North American market. The firm said that it was increasing laboratory research to develop new models.

Finnish Coalition Is Urged to Quit

HELSINKI, May 23 (UPI).—The Center party, the second-largest in the four-party coalition government, today urged the government to resign.

A spokesman said the party's five ministers, including the finance and foreign ministers, would force a government crisis by resigning by the end of this month if they could not persuade the government to resign.

The decision was made at a party Central Committee meeting, headed by the finance minister and party chairman, Johannes Virolainen. The party said new elections were necessary to create new policies to handle the country's economic problems.

The Art Market

Rothschilds, Baron de Rédé To Sell Collections in Monaco

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, May 23 (IHT).—Works of art from two of the most prestigious collections in France, those of Baron Alexis de Rédé and Baron Guy de Rothschild, will be auctioned Sunday and Monday in Monte Carlo. The sale has been organized by the newly formed Sotheby Parke Bernet Monaco S.A., headed by S.N. Cristea.

This is not good news for the French art market. The principality of Monaco, an enclave within French territory, has a monetary and customs union with France. But, being autonomous, it could allow the British auctioneers to establish a branch there and thereby carry war into enemy territory—geographically if not legally. Although the catalogue says that the auction is being conducted through the office of "Monsieur Marquet, huissier à Monaco," Sotheby's, and no one else, is running the show.

They are doing it with a sense of public relations that bears Peter Wilson's imaginative stamp. During the days preceding the sale, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the entire Sotheby Parke Bernet operation, has been on the spot, checking details, keeping in personal touch with important prospective buyers and generally making an all-out effort to establish Sotheby's image on a grand scale in this new market.

But the stroke of genius lay in persuading Baron de Rédé and Baron de Rothschild to put up their pieces at Sotheby's Monaco debut. The importance of some of the objects makes it a major sale.

The star of the sale is a bronze horse (92 centimeters high, 105 long), the finest late Italian Renaissance bronze to come on the market in many years. Datable to the late 16th or early 17th century (according to the catalogue), it is said to be the work of the "Bologna-Susini workshops," referring to two famous bronze makers of the period, Giovanni Bologna and Antonio Susini. Whether this is so hardly matters: The work, from Baron de Rédé's collection, is a masterpiece.

Another rare piece from his collection is a magnificent ormolu chandelier of the Louis XIV period. It has four pairs of S-shaped branches, carved with rams' heads and human faces. It was exhibited at the Musee des Arts Décoratifs in Paris in 1960.

The bulk of the objects, however, come from Baron de Rothschild's collection. As glamorizers, their merit lies as much in the collector's name as in their artistic value. There are some fine pieces of early German silvergilt, such as a *Traubenpokal* (bunch-of-grapes cup) made by Andreas Lobenschrot of Nuremberg about 1620-1630, and another, earlier, Nuremberg "double" cup.

The presence of such works somewhat overshadows such impeccable objects as a Nuremberg serpentine tankard, mounted in silvergilt, made by Thomas Stoer the Elder in 1550. On the whole, these objects and the 18th-century boxes to be sold Sunday tend to be a little flashy, betraying the taste for ostentation of a bygone era.

The furniture to be sold Monday includes some superb pieces, the rarest items again coming from the Baron de Rédé, whose collection accounts for only about a third of the sale of 309 works.

Justifying, technically speaking, every superlative are two major works by David Roentgen, the German cabinetmaker who came to Paris in 1778 and immediately became the most successful craftsman at the French court. His countryman Peter Kinzing created the mechanisms for Roentgen's clocks and various devices for his desks. An ormolu and mahogany long-case organ clock (193 centimeters high), signed "Rontgen et Kintzing, Neuwied," with an elaborate musical mechanism, is among the finest pieces of its kind. So is the ormolu-mounted mahogany roll-top desk, also by Roentgen, although apparently unsigned.

From the Rothschild collection comes a suite of Louis XVI furniture, including a canapé, two bergères, six fauteuils and a fire screen. The canapé is stamped I.B. Boulard and the webbing of all the seats carries an inventory number. One of the chairs still has a paper label saying it was intended for the "service" of Madame Elisabeth (Louis XVI's sister). The furniture is considered on this basis to be of historical significance and interest has been unofficially expressed in French museum circles.

Bidding Rule

It has been suggested that the status of Monaco vis-à-vis France may be such that French museums could preempt the highest bidder, as they can in France, getting an object in question for the price last bid. If so, this might inhibit foreign buyers, who are generally not keen on fighting for works of art that they know they cannot take home.

Indeed, the sale is the kind that appeals to French tastes on the highest level, raising the obvious question: Why did the Rothschilds and Baron de Rédé choose to sell in a place better known as a seaside resort than a cultural center?

The answer given by Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, the baron's wife, is that they have sold objects at Sotheby's in London and were very pleased with the arrangements. When pressed further, she conceded that her regard for French methods of expertising is not as high as it could be. Baron de Rédé, a collector of long standing, does not seem to be terribly impressed by some of the Paris auction-room experts, either.

However, the force of the argument is somewhat weakened when it comes to famous pieces that do not require much expertising. The most that can be said is that the Sotheby cataloguing is better done than it would have been in France and, indeed, the entry on the Renaissance bronze horse makes full use of the latest scholarly thinking. This consideration must have weighed, but it seems unlikely to have been the only one. And it does not answer the question: Why not London rather than Monaco?

The explanation lies chiefly in two other considerations. One is that Sotheby's was prepared to do a great deal of advertising on the occasion of the Monaco house warming, making it worth the collectors' while. Another, hinted at in Paris circles, is that the sale was organized jointly by Sotheby's and the Société des Bains de Mer of Monaco, in which the Rothschilds have a stake. Up to a point, the Rothschilds may be said to be auctioning their own pieces and thus benefiting from the proceeds as well as the publicity showered on Monaco, which naturally helps the same Société des Bains de Mer. All told, a neatly planned operation.

What the financial outcome will be is far more difficult to forecast. Investors are generally wary of such heavily advertised auctions, where they expect prices to go through the roof. Prestige helps—but only up to a point. I believe glamorous provenance may help the super pieces such as the horse, or, to a lesser degree, the long-case clock, which are desirable on all counts. The rest is, simply, unpredictable.

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FRIENDS (QUAKERS). Worship. Sunday 10:30 a.m. Ave. Merveilet 13.

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St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Reide 23. English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 5:15 p.m.: Sun 9 & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck Phone: 06171-52547.

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The English-Language Baptist Church Holzstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6908524. Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.

Around the Galleries in Paris and Rome

Rome

Friedrich Meckseper. Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, through May.

Meckseper's aquatints—some colored, some not—with touches of etching have a strange grace. The execution is equal to the subject matter or complements it. Sextants, milestones, sundials, ornamented with sharp-cut antilike numbers, sprout an unexpected rainbow here, a puff of steam there. The precision is the odd quality of these articles, gravely delineated like items in 19th-century textbooks or toy catalogues. Some have the hallucinatory quality of the landscapes or townscapes in prim, old-fashioned children's books. The juxtaposition of these disparate things, *however, is modern*, casual and intuitive. Meckseper obviously loves to collect. A key is the title "Sammelsorium"—heaps of bits and pieces. He does not intend to be specifically symbolic. Rather like Morandi, he has a special rapport with the objects he gathers and sets before the eye. Both wit and melancholy pervade these beautiful and mysteriously haunting prints.

* * *

Mayakovsky. Meyerhold, Stanislavsky, Palazzo dell' Esposizioni, Via Nazionale, Rome, to June 15.

This is an exhibition of paintings, posters, costume sketches, films and memorabilia from the early 20th-century theatrical revolution in Russia. Most extraordinary are the mock-ups of stage sets, consisting of stark scaffolding or those grouped around the spectators. They seem almost more avant-garde than most far-out events today. There are photographic portraits of the innovators themselves in self-assured poses. Curiously—or perhaps naturally—most of the art work, from painting to backdrops, is quite close to futurism and the art styles of the same epoch in bourgeois countries. This is a fascinating, if at times too discursive, lesson on a vital moment in recent art and theater history.

* * *

Ruggero Savinio, Gouaches and Drawings, Il Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through June 23.

Undefined entities—human bodies, bones or land—rest between dark skies and glassy water in nightscapes. In daylight scenes, dappled pigment disperses light over velvety texture. But all Savinio's views are brooding, oblique and of an inert romanticism.

* * *

Gallery Group, Gianenzo Sperone, 21 Via Quattro Fontane, Rome, through May.

This medley of work by new, international "conceptual" artists is elegantly and enticingly presented. Fundamentally, much is redundant and obtuse although there are outstanding objects. Penone has some particularly clever ones in the show. With a photographic projector, he throws images of sections of the human body on shaped pieces of plastic. It seems as if armpits, navels, nipples and other areas of skin are hanging on the wall like so many pieces of porcelain. Boetil has sent himself over 100 air-mail letters from Kabul. They are all ornamented with the same arrangement of stamps and postmarks and mounted, like a quilt, under framed glass. He calls the whole "Lavoro Postale" (postal work), which might be read either as a diverting or as an obscurely meaningful piece. Gilbert and George, the two Englishmen who fancy themselves "living sculptures," show photographs of themselves posing with deadpan expressions in the woods—or photos of the woods themselves, which is unfathomable. They also exhibit something called "Postcard Sculpture," nothing more than an arrangement of creepily Victorian cards that every art student has, since cubism, amused himself with. Anselmo defines "The Infinite" with a framed square of heavenly blue. André lays copper plates on the ground. Zorlo frames pieces of leather. There are 40 pieces of tracing paper covered with almost identical numbers and dashes by Darboven, who calls them "40 Pieces." And there are "perceptual" experiments by Huebler, Kosuth and Buren, while Salvo indulges himself with quite old-fashioned (and inept) pastels of himself as saint or angel.

* * *

Christo. D'Alessandro-Ferranti, 26 Via Tor Millina, Rome, through May.

Last year, anyone driving along the Aurelian Wall into Porta Pinciana was pleasantly surprised to see plastic wrappings and ropes over it, imagining that at last the city was doing something to save its ancient monuments. It was, alas, another exercise by the artist Christo, who, short of wrapping up the Colosseum as he had planned, had to content himself with the wall. Now this gallery is showing, besides an exchange of letters having to do with the permission for the project and photographs of it after completion, a number of collages and drawings by Christo representing the wrapped-up wall. They are without quality—ordinary. What is not ordinary is what all this demonstrates: Christo's gift for convincing the authorities of the necessity of executing his gigantic projects.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Judit Reigl, Galeries Rencontres, 46 Rue Berger, Paris 1, to June 20.

Reigl's art, done with a minimum of subtle means, modest in its stated purpose, reaches a high level of fine, sober gravity. Painting on thin sheets of linen with different sorts of paint that soak through in various ways, she plows a patient furrow, line upon line of decomposing inscriptions which, on the particularly vast surfaces she now tends to use, come through as the deliquescent trace of a fading civilization. In the middle, a large, almost black square (which is never really black nor really uniform) is, ambiguously, a screen or an opening. The support is worked on from both sides with delicate and meaningful results. Reigl is one of the most serious painters now active in France.

* * *

Mathelin, La Passerelle Saint-Louis, 3 Rue Jean du Bellay, Paris 4, to June 12.

Lucien Mathelin came to the attention of the public a few years ago when his painting of the Arc de Triomphe as an old kitchen stove caused official indignation. The present show of 16 paintings is much in the same vein. They are amusing cartoons that make disenchanted comments on various national institutions and on the process of government. Notre Dame, for instance, is represented as a battered, tattered wrought-iron shop sign hanging in silhouette in front of a dreary, gleaming array of high-rise buildings.

* * *

Frank da Costa, Galerie Debret, 28 Rue la Boétie, Paris 8, to June 13.

Frank da Costa, Brazilian diplomat, has a magpie's eye for junk. Practically anything that is not perishable goes into his assemblages, old bits of machinery, dolls' eyes, bottle caps, cigarette tins and, in one piece entitled "Dial M for Monster," a telephone and a saw-fish's proboscis. There is something pathetic and funereal in any accumulation of pointless junk, at least that is my feeling when I visit a flea market, and one gets the impression that Da Costa's purpose is to infuse an ironically transfigured life into it. Can these bones live again? With the help of Da Costa, the Frankenstein of the trash pile, with a leer and a lumbering lope, yes.

* * *

Henry Goetz, Galerie Jean-Claude Bellier, 30-32 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8, to June 30.

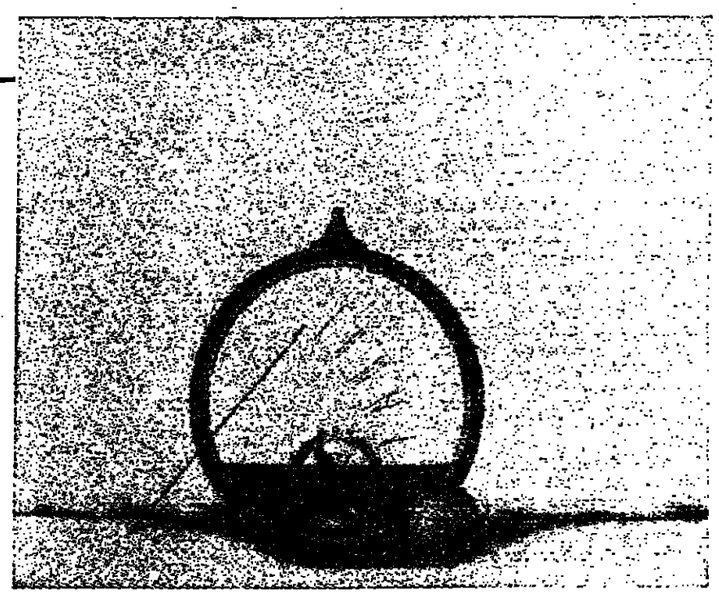
American-born, Henry Goetz came to France in 1930 when he was just 20, and has remained here since. He soon joined the surrealists and produced works, shown here, which are very characteristic of the spirit of the movement. His "corrected masterpieces" are cleverly, wittily overpainted color reproductions. His imagination, in the other works, hinges pretty much on the organic. After the war, Goetz turned to abstraction in a style very different from his somewhat miniaturistic surrealism. This show is a retrospective.

* * *

Manesse, Galerie ABCD, 36 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, to May 31.

Claude Manesse, 36, is well known in the artistic world as the lithographer who worked for Pignon, Sonia Delaunay, Bellmer, Hartung, Vieira da Silva and others. This is his first show of drawings and paintings in Paris and it reveals him as an artist with sensitivity, imaginative force and a sense of formal invention.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Orologio (Clock), by Friedrich Meckseper, at Toninelli, Rome.

Tourism Unit in Spain

MADRID, May 23 (AP).—Spain has been selected as the site of the permanent headquarters of the world's tourism organization. Spain got 60 votes and Mexico 29.

On the Arts Agenda

The art, history and life of Mexico is the theme of numerous exhibitions, film showings, concerts and other events taking place until June 1 in the program of the "Mexikanische Tage" at Ingelheim am Rhein, West Germany. Exhibitions at the Villa Schneider include Pre-Columbian Art (with loans from the Museo Nacional de Anthropologia), Colonial Art, Mexican Landscape, the graphic work of J. G. Posada (1851-1913), an Atelier of Popular Graphics and Documents (early maps, German literature in Mexican exile, Mexicans in the U.S.A.). The film program includes a cycle of the work of Luis Buñuel. On May 23, the violinist Henryk Szeryng, a Mexican citizen, gives a recital that includes works by Manuel Maria Ponce, Julián Carrillo, José Sabre-Marroquin and José Rolon. The ensemble of events is the 18th in the series of "international days" in Ingelheim devoted to the culture of different countries.

* * *

A cycle of three concerts by the Orchestre Philharmonique of Radio France, conducted by Gilbert Amy, is presenting—under the title "Vienna School"—works by Haydn, Schubert, Mozart, Mahler, Wolf, Schoenberg, Webern, Berg, Alexander Zemlinsky and Friedrich Cerha. The first concert took place Friday. The others are scheduled June 3 and 10 in the Studio 104 of the Maison de la Radio. The concerts are being simultaneously broadcast France Musique.

* * *

Gounod's "Faust" returns to the Paris Opéra June 3 in a new production staged by Jorge Lavelli, with choreography by George Balanchine and sets and costumes by Max Bignens. Michel Plasson will conduct a cast headed by Mirelli Freni as Marguerite and Nicolai Gedda in the title role. Roger Soyer will sing Mephistopheles, Robert Massard is Valentin, Jean-Louis Soumagnas is Wagner, Jean-Pierre Chevalier is Siebel and Jocelyne Taillon, Marthe. Subsequent performances are scheduled for June 3, 6, 9, 11, 14 and 17.

33 in Brazil Said to End Prison Hunger Strike

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23 (UPI).—Thirty-three political prisoners in a Rio de Janeiro jail have ended a 16-day hunger strike after authorities agreed to their demand to be transferred to other prisons, the Penitentiary Department announced.

The 33 began the strike May 5 and smuggled out of the Ilha Grande island prison 50 miles south of Rio a manifesto asserting they were protesting "ill treatment and the harsh years of prolonged torture suffered after our imprisonment."

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The Arts in London

BALLET: *Gothenburg Ballet, Young and Spirited, Opens With a Provocative Mixture of Shadow and Light*

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, May 23 (IHT).—People who associate Scandinavian theater with gloom may have had their suspicions confirmed when the Gothenburg Ballet opened a two-week season at Sadler's Wells this week. It was a pity that this Swedish company, on its first foreign visit apart from a season in Copenhagen, did not open Tuesday with the charming and exhilarating "Napoli," which last night gave a very different impression. However, Elsa-Marianne von Rosen, the director of the company, on its first foreign launch her season with two works specially made for her young company.

It is young in two senses: Miss von Rosen only took it over and began to put it on the international map five years ago, and many of the dancers are still in their teens. It would therefore be absurd to expect a company or a repertory to rival the world's leading ensembles; the marvel is that so much has already been accomplished.

Even in the rather unsatisfactory opening triple-bill, it was possible to see that the dancers, two-thirds of whom are Swedish, are attractive, enthusiastic and well-trained. Ulf Gadd's "Maison des Fous" is a recreation of a work originally staged in Paris by Jean Borlin's Ballets Suédois in 1920. The specially written music by a forgotten Swedish composer, Viking Dahl, is atmospheric though not particularly distinctive. The action, set in a bizarre lunatic asylum, recalls the last scene of Ninette de Valois's "The Rake's Progress" and Janine Charrat's "Les Algues."

Three Nuns

Three tyrannical nuns with enormous horizontal wimples terrorize the inmates, stripping them naked (flesh tights, not real nudity), encouraging one to whip another, and finally fetching a white-coated doctor to strangle a young girl whose innocence threatens to infect the others and overthrow the system.

The most effective sections are the pas de deux in which the young girl starts by welcoming the doctor and then gradually realizes that he is part of the terror regime, and the rather corny theatrical ending when the blind boy who has been the girl's only friend trips over her dead body. But there is not much dancing, and the work's allegorical significance, if any, is not at all clear so that it seems like gratuitous horror or grand guignol.

The climax of the program, and by far the most enjoyable item, was provided by Von Rosen's own "Pictures at an Exhibition," to an electronic pop version of Mussorgsky's music by Emerson, Lake and Palmer, an English group. The music is jolly and sometimes recognizable as Mussorgsky, and Miss von Rosen follows the original scenario—a group of people promenading around an art gallery—but makes her "pictures" as modern as the music.

The Dancers

Ulf Gadd, one of the company's principal dancers as well as a choreographer, brought considerable humor to Adonis. Jana Chalupa and Vaclav Havlik were charming in the first pas de deux, lying on the ground and circling each other rapidly around the stage, and Lillemor Jonsson and Christer Holgerson were gloriously lyrical in the numerous high lifts of the second.

Miss Jonsson and Mr. Holgerson are both Swedish (she was trained in Gothenburg), both good looking and both good dancers though as yet slightly lacking in stage personality. She was also the innocent girl of "Maison des Fous." Last night they were the principals in "Napoli," the Danish classic by Bournonville which has not been seen in London for over 20 years.

The Gothenburg Ballet could not manage very spectacular staging, nor could they muster the large number of strong character dancers who always enrich Danish productions of Bournonville. However Miss von Rosen and her ballet-historian husband, Allan Fridericia, have restored a substantial section of the second act which has for years been omitted in Denmark, giving the ballet greater period flavor and authenticity. They have also restored a supporting ensemble of girls to the "Flower Festival at Genzano" pas de deux which is interpolated in the last act.

It is this last act which provides the main justification for "Napoli" today. An endless series of bouncy, folksy solos and duets, culminating in the famous tarantella, with the whole company alternately dancing and playing tambourines, it is guaranteed to send audiences out humming and happily tapping their feet.



Joe Pichette (left) and Ned Van Zandt in "The Haunted Host" . . . a new American-authored play in London.

THEATER: Patrick's 'Haunted Host'—Bitter Wit in an Outpost of Purgatory

By John Walker

LONDON, May 23 (IHT).—Robert Patrick's diverting "The Haunted Host" at the Almost Free Theatre consolidates his reputation as a bright new (to Britain, at least) talent. Mr. Patrick, a young American writer whose plays have had more than a hundred fringe productions in New York, had a great success with his "Kennedy's Children," now at the Arts Theatre; a play that, in a series of interlocking monologues, charted the souring of idealism among those who came of age in the 1960s.

"The Haunted Host," an earlier play, lacks the social resonance of "Kennedy's Children" but is, within its narrow limits, extremely acute and funny, a play of destructive wit and despair set in Greenwich Village, which Mr. Patrick sees as an outpost of hell or, at least, purgatory.

Certainly, Jay, the central character, suffers with great abandon. He has come to New York to be an artist and is attempting to recover from a vampirish relationship with a former lover who still haunts his life—another would-be artist who fed on Jay's talents, using them for his own purposes, giving nothing in return but killing himself when Jay ended their relationship.

Confrontation

In this situation he is confronted by the young and earnest Frank, (Ned Van Zandt), a ringer for his dead lover, who has come to New York clutching a play he has written and is eager to take over the vacant role of pupil. Jay, though, wishes to exorcize his ghost and, in a series of feverish, frantic, pill-popping exchanges, drives Frank out of his life.

Joe Pichette, as Jay, gives an excellent performance that begins on a note of near-hysteria and rises ever more hectically. Whether flinging a moth-eaten fox fur around his neck and screaming "Am I a homosexual? I am the homosexual" or stopping a dance of momentary joy with the self-deprecating "I better cut this out. With my luck it'll rain," Mr. Pichette conveys the bravura excess of the role.

OPERA: Janacek's Lively 'Vixen' Sparkles at Glyndebourne Opening

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, May 23 (IHT).—The delights of the Glyndebourne Festival opening last night, with humidity high and the temperature low, were to be savored not in the lustly celebrated, although still reluctant, gardens, but indoors, in the theater and the restaurant—and these delights were considerable.

The opera, new to Glyndebourne, as was its composer, Leos Janacek, was "The Cunning Little Vixen" in an ingenious and imaginative production by Jonathan Miller. To one who has remained immune to the currently fashionable enthusiasm for Janacek, it came as a revelation, agreeable as it was surprising.

This product of Janacek's late sixties (it dates from 1921-23) represents a stunning and welcome departure from the sordid preoccupation with the seamier sides of life among the peasantry that characterizes his more familiar "Jenufa" and "Katya Kabanova." It moves easily and capriciously back and forth between the human and the animal kingdoms, regarding each with eyes and ears at once sympathetic and amused, and finding many droll and some distressing parallels in their intra and inter-relationships.

The key to Janacek's uncharacteristically bemused approach lies in the fact that "The Cunning Little Vixen" was inspired by a cartoon series by Stanislav Lolek called "Adventures of Vixen Sharp-Ears" appearing in a Brno daily newspaper. The Glyndebourne program book reproduces a score of these line drawings, and they are both charming and acute. Janacek adds to them an appreciation of the sights, sounds, impulses, stirrings and cycles of the natural world within which, and as a part of which, both man and animal, for better or worse, exist.

His medium for the definition and expression of this appreciation is the orchestra, and as a tour de force of inspired evocative description, this score, marvelously realized last night by the London Philharmonic under Raymond Leppard, must stand as one of the instrumental masterpieces of the 20th century.

CINEMA

Top Cannes Festival Prize Awarded to an Algerian Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 23 (IHT).—The Algerian film, "Chronicle of the Years of Ashes," directed by Mohammed Lakhdar Hamina, the story of an Algerian peasant's hard life between 1939 and the outbreak of the struggle against French colonialism, was awarded the Palme d'Or as the best motion picture in competition at the 1975 Cannes festival.

Valerie Perrine was named best actress for her performance as the wife of the nightclub comic Lenny Bruce in the U.S. entry, "Lenny" (directed by Bob Fosse). Best actor was Vittorio Gassman for his portrayal of the blind, bombastic army captain in the Italian entry, "Profumo di Donna" (directed by Dino Risi).

The special grand jury prize went to the German film, "The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser," directed by Werner Herzog.

The directors' prize was shared by Michel Brault for "Les Ordres" (Canada) and Costa Gavras for "Section Spéciale" (France).

"Lautrec," by Reoff Dunbar (Great Britain), was chosen as the best short and there was a special jury award for the Soviet short "I Give You a Star for a Present," by Fedor Hitrouk.

There was also a jury salute to Delphine Seyrig for her work in the new cinema. Miss Seyrig played the leading role in the French entry, "Aloise," directed by Liliane de Kermadec.



Valerie Perrine

The 1975 Cannes film festival concluded with an out-of-competition showing of Ken Russell's rock musical, "Tommy."

Costa Gomes to Romania

VIENNA, May 23 (Reuters).—Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes will visit Romania June 13 to 15, the Romanian news agency announced.

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Auction Sales

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SUNDAY JUNE 1, at 2:30 p.m.
PALAIS DES CONGRES
VERY IMPORTANT
MODERN PAINTINGS
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Public viewing: May 30 and 31.

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Maître Georges BLACHE, Auctioneer
5 rue Rameau, Versailles. Tel.: 950-55-06 and 951-23-95.
WEDNESDAY JUNE 4, 1975 AT 9 PM
Public viewing: Friday May 30, Saturday, 31, 1975, and Sunday, June 1st, Monday 2 and Tuesday 3, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 6 p.m. Evenings, Monday June 2, 1975, from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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The Guild will become effective owners of the Centenary Garden followed by its opening by HM The Queen in June 27th, 1975, which ceremony and garden party Guild members will attend.
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Jewelry fetches more in Geneva

Christie's May sale in Geneva totalled $6,308,078, once again showing Geneva to be the world center for jewelry auctions, with no import duty and a commission rate of only ten per cent.

Aside from the ever increasing value of diamonds, colored stones such as rubies, emeralds and sapphires are fetching unprecedented prices.

The next Geneva sale will be in November. Collectors wishing to include their property should contact Christie's as soon as possible at the address below.

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A

74⅞ 46¼ AbbLab 1.44 17 243 72 71¾ 71⅞— ⅛
45⅞ 33¼ ACF In 2.60 8 64 42⅝ 42 42 — ⅛
10⅝ 7 ACFIndCv .50 5 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
10¼ 7¼ AdmExp .77e 45 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
3⅜ 2⅛ Adms Mllls 3 27⅜ 3
9⅝ 3¼ Addressog 90 277 9 8¾ 8⅞— ⅛
26½ 20 AetnaLf 1.08 11 171 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ 6⅞ Ahmans .20 8 99 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
3¼ 1⅝ Aileen Inc 6 18 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
73⅜ 44¾ AirFrd .20b 19 53 73⅜ 72⅝ 73⅛+ ⅛
21¼ 10½ Aircoinc .90 5 92 18½ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
2 1 AJ Industris 11 1¾ 1⅝ 1¾
17¼ 10½ Akzona 1.20 15 6 16⅛ 16 16⅛
13 7⅞ Ala Gas 1.18 6 4 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
94½ 78 AlaP pf9.44 240 87½ 87½ 87½
84½ 69½ AlaP pf8.28 220 76 76 76 + 1
16⅝ 9 Alaska Intrs 11 47 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 10⅞ Albanylr .60 6 3 17 16¾ 17
7⅝ 4⅝ AlbertoC .36 18 11 6⅜ 6½ 6⅜+ ⅛
18¾ 12¼ Alberfsn .60 10 8 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
24⅝ 16⅞ AlcanAlu .80 6 566 22⅞ 21¾ 22⅛+ ⅜
11½ 7½ AlcoStd .48 4 475 11½ 11¼ 11⅜+ ⅛
27¼ 15¼ AlconLb .24 26 12 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅞+ ⅜
5¾ 2¼ Alexdrs .16e 8 12 5 4⅞ 4⅞
6⅜ 3 Alison Mtg 17 8 3⅛ 3¼ 3⅛+ ⅛
11⅜ 6⅞ AllegCp .45e 10 20 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛
26⅝ 20⅜ AllgLud 1.80 3 22 24½ 23¾ 24⅛+ ⅜
36⅞ 31⅜ AllgLud pf 3 35 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 12⅜ AllgPw 1.32 9 339 18 17½ 17¾+ ⅛
7 4⅛ AllenGrp .40 7 38 6¼ 5¾ 6⅛+ ⅛
42 27 AlldCh 1.80 7 280 37⅜ 37 37⅛— ⅛
15⅜ 8⅜ AlldMint .54 5 3 15⅞ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
15⅜ 12½ AlldProd 1 7 5 13 13½ 13⅜ 13½+ ⅛
30⅞ 19⅜ AlldStr 1.50 7 45 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
4 2⅛ Alld Supmkt 26 2¾ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
91⅛ 64 AlliedChel .26 6 237 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
8 5⅛ AlirtAut .56 7 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
18⅞ 7⅝ Alpha Pl .72 5 10 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
52½ 27½ ALcoa 1.34 10 253 48 47¼ 48 + ⅛
46⅞ 26¾ AmalgSug 3 2 7 35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅞+ ⅛
50 28¾ Amax 1.75 8 229 48⅛ 47⅞ 47¾+ ⅛
121¾ 77 Amax pf5.25 73 116 115 116
12⅝ 6 AMBAC .50 6 40 12⅞ 11⅞ 12⅛
5¼ 3 Amcord .26 7 9 5 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
13¾ 13¼ Amerco 1.20 5 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—
25⅜ 15¼ AMes 30b 4 309 18⅞ 18¼ 18¾+ ⅛
54¾ 42 A Hes pf3.50 44 48 47⅝ 47⅝
21¾ 7⅝ AAirFlil .44 13 66 20⅞ 20⅜ 20¾— ⅛
10⅛ 5¼ Am Airlin 26 300 8⅝ 8⅜ 8½
10⅞ 3¼ A Baker .20 45 10¾ 8 8
48⅜ 39⅛ A Brnds 2.68 7 394 39⅝ 39 39⅛
25¾ 13⅛ AmBdcst .80 9 464 25⅛ 25 25¼
10 5 AmBldM .36 8 20 10¼ ⅛? ⅛?+
34⅛ 28 A Can 2.20a 6 92 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛
23¼ 18¾ A Can pf1.75 3 22¼ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
3⅜ ½ AmCen Mtg 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
19 13¾ A Chain 1.20 6 10 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝+
30⅝ 20⅝ A Cyan 1.50 9 x184 28½ 28⅛ 28¼+ ⅛
13 8 AmDist .12p 74 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
29½ 16½ A DisTel .52 12 x56 25¼ 24 24 — 1⅛
13 11 ADul pf.84a 6 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜
14⅜ 14¾ AmElPw 2 8 688 17⅜ 17 17⅛+
34⅞ 15 AFamily .24 8 223 16⅞ 16¼ 16⅜
5¼ 3⅛ AFamily 22 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
24⅝ 20⅝ AGIBE 1.98e 22 23½ 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
17⅜ 14⅝ AGenCv 1.32 24 15½ 15¼ 15½
12⅞ 9 A Gnlms .60 6 44 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜—
22 17⅞ A Gln pf1.80 44 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜+
14⅜ 8¾ AmHoist .70 6 196 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝+
40½ 27¾ A Home .88 28 800 41⅝ 40⅝ 41⅜+
38½ 25⅞ AmHosp .30 37 x203 35⅝ 35 35⅝+
37⅞ 30 AmHomest 6 34⅜ 34⅜ 34⅜
7⅜ 3½ A Medicl .12 8 45 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝+
6¼ 1¾ A Medicorp 6 172 5¾ 5½ 5½—
4⅝ 3⅜ Am Motors 7 184 5⅛ 5 5⅛
38¾ 33 ANatGs 2.54 7 65 35⅝ 35½ 35⅝+
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54⅝ 41⅜ A Std pf4.75 5 52½ 51½ 51½—
9⅝ 6 AmSteril .28 12 x188 8¼ 7¾ 8⅛+
38 24¾ AmStores 2 7 119 39⅛ 38 39⅛+
52 44¾ AmT&T 3.40 10 2021 49⅝ 49 49⅜+
56⅜ 49 AmT&T pf 4 64 53½ 53 53½+
46¾ 40½ ATT pfB3.74 8 44⅛ 44 44⅛
39¾ 34⅞ ATT pfA3.64 4 43⅜ 43⅛ 43⅜
9⅜ 8¼ AWatWk .64 5 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+
16½ 14 AWA.1pf 1.43 2250 15½ 15⅛ 15½
17½ 8½ Ameron .90 5 19 17⅜ 17¾ 17⅜+
5¼ 2⅜ AmesD .10e 5 7 4⅝ 4⅝
17⅜ 10⅜ Ametek 1 7 26 17 16⅝ 16⅝+
22 9⅜ AMF In 1.24 14 63 18⅝ 18¼ 18¾
15⅜ 8⅜ AmlAcc Inc 1 14 63 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜
40⅞ 23¼ AMP Inc .37 35 142 39½ 38⅝ 39⅛
11⅝ 6⅜ Amsco .40a 4 1 10½ 10½ 10½
6⅝ 2⅜ Amsex Corp 6 205 6⅜ 6⅛ 6¼+
4⅜ 1¾ Amrep Corp 4 53 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
31⅞ 25½ Amstar 2.40 2 44 30⅜ 30 30⅜ —
6⅜ 3⅞ Amstr pf.60 8 8 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
46⅞ 35¾ Amsted 3.60 6 78 67¼ 66½ 66½ —
7¾ 5¾ Amtel .32 4 12 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅝+
20¾ 13½ Anacond .60 5 287 16¾ 15⅝ 16
20⅜ 14 AnchrH 1.20 8 10 20 19½ 19¾
29⅜ 20⅛ AnderClay 1 6 51 28⅜ 27⅝ 28⅜+
7½ 4½ Angelica .12 8 96 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
20⅝ 13⅜ AnsulCo .62f 4 23 19⅛ 19 19
11¾ 9½ Apache .53 5 45 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
12¾ 9½ ApcoOil .40f 5 15 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜—
2½ 11-16 Apeco Corp 121 2⅛ 2 2 —
21⅞ 9⅛ APL Corp 1 5 19 19½ 19 19½+
2½ 1¼ Applid Mat 9 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
85¼ 48¼ ARA Sv 1.46 16 x46 85½ 84¾ 85 +
10⅜ 6⅜ ArcataN .32 7 184 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
29¼ 16¼ ArchrD .25b 15 84 28¼ 28 28⅛+
4⅛ 1¾ Arctic Entr 4⅛ 4⅛
4⅛ 2¼ Arlstar 11 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
14⅜ 11⅞ ArizPSv 1.36 6 114 14¼ 14 14¼+
6⅞ 4⅜ ArBest .22p 41 5 4¾ 4⅝
25⅛ 11⅜ Arlen RltyD 6 30 24⅜ 23⅞ 24⅛+
7 3¼ Armad Co 6 21 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
24 23 Armco 7.40a 4 430 28⅝ 28¼ 28½+
30⅛ 23⅜ Armc pf 2.10 x17 27½ 26⅝ 26⅝+
51 43½ Armr pf4.75 2260 47½ 47 47 — 1
27⅛ 20¼ ArmstCk .80 22 69 23¾ 23¼ 23½+
17⅜ 10½ Armst Rub 10 19 11¼ 11 11
13 10½ AroCorp 1 5 3 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜+
8¼ 5⅜ Arvin .39r 24 27⅝ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼—
83⅛ 62½ ASA Lt 1.40 97 78¾ 77⅜ 77¾—
40½ 36 ASA Ltd wi 45 39⅝ 39 39⅛+
19⅜ 13⅜ Asarco 1.50 4 103 17⅜ 17 17⅜+
22⅝ 16½ AshOil 1.50 4 295 21 20⅝ 20⅝—
31⅜ 16¾ AsdDrG 1.40 16 193 20½ 20⅛ 20⅜+
22½ 17¾ AsdSpg 1.48 6 x1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+
10¼ 5¼ AshlOil .40 5 9 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
3⅜ 1⅛ Atico .50c 6 34 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜—
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95 75½ AtlRich 2.50 11 324 90¼ 89 90¼+
51 43 AtlRc pf3.75 280 44 43 44 + 1
159 129 AtlRch pf 3 3 152 139 139 139 —
61½ 52 AtlRc pf2.80 272 60⅜ 59¾ 60⅛+
25¾ 11⅜ Atlas Corp 46 2⅝ 2½ 2½
39⅜ 25⅜ ATO Inc .20 5 34 8 7⅝ 8
59½ 27¼ AutDat .28e 31 58 57⅜ 55⅞ 57⅜+ 2
4⅜ 1¾ Autom Ind 5 57 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+
5¾ 2⅜ Avco Corp 45 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
15-16 ⅛ Avco Cv wt 11 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
17⅜ 9⅜ AvcoCp pf 11 35¾ 35½ 35½+
38⅜ 24¾ AveryPd .30 24 21 35¼ 34⅝ 35⅛+
9⅞ 5¼ Avis Inc 13 191 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛+
7¾ 4⅜ AvneMnc .48 4 x262 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅜+
51¼ 27⅜ AvonPd 1.48 26 638 48 47½ 47⅞+
169¾ 121½ Aztec OHGs 1e 100 19 16½ 16¾+

B

38⅜ 19⅜ BabckW .88 7 90 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅜
7⅝ 3 Bache .15e 7 83 6 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅛ 4⅜ Bakerin .20 9 408 9⅛ 8½ 9 +
46⅞ 32 BakerOh .42 18 247 40⅞ 40 40⅜+
11 6⅛ BalaDH .48 7 3 10¾ 10½ 10¾+
19 11⅝ Ball Cp .60 8 4 18⅜ 18 18⅛
20⅛ 12⅝ BaltGE 1.96 6 57 19¼ 19⅛ 19¼+
43⅞ 45⅝ Baly pfB4.50 2 30 49 48 48 —
18⅝ 11½ BanCal 1.34 9 21 18⅛ 18 18⅛+
41⅛ 25⅛ Bandag Inc 27 96 38½ 37¾ 38⅛+
⅛ ⅛ Banner Pint 8 3⅞ 3⅞
24½ 20½ BkofNY 2.20 5 30 30⅛ 30¼ 30⅛—
19½ 9⅞ Bk of Va .88 5 57 11¼ 11 11
9⅛ 3¼ BankTr 2 5 137 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛+
26¼ 19⅛ BarbRJ 1e 4 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛+
18⅝ 10¼ BardCR .28 18 57 16⅞ 16¼ 17⅛+
4⅛ 1⅝ Barnett Mtg 3 27 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅛ 6⅜ Basicinc .68 3 27 10¼ 9⅞ 9⅞—
38½ 24¼ Bazic pf2.50 2200 29 28⅝ 28⅝+
25⅛ 14½ BatesMf .20 2 99 24¼ 23⅝ 23⅞+
34⅝ 21⅝ BattchL .60 15 170 33⅞ 33 33⅛+
31⅜ 21⅛ BattLab .19 37 182 48¾ 47¼ 48¼+
18 14½ BaySfG 1.80 6 3 16 16 16
4⅜ 3⅜ BaykCia .24 28 6¼ 4¼ 4¼
24 14¾ Bearing .32 18 12 22½ 22⅛ 22⅜+
23⅜ 14⅜ BeatFds .72 13 295 22⅜ 22 22⅛+
38⅜ 17⅞ Beckmn .50 14 14 34⅜ 34 34⅛+
28⅛ 18⅜ Beckmn .40 19 128 35¼ 34⅝ 35⅛+
12⅜ 6⅞ Beechk .78 5 74 11⅞ 11¼ 11¼+
31 15 Beker .28 5 174 27⅛ 27⅜ 27⅜+
78 71¼ BelcoPet .60 3 105 18⅛ 17¾ 18⅛+
16¼ 12¾ Belden 1.20 6 2 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜
5¼ 3⅛ BeldHe .30b 9 x27 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
16⅜ 10⅛ Bell How .84 7 13818 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜+
18 12⅞ BemisCo 1b 4 10 14¾ 14 14 —
21⅜ 14⅜ Bendix 1.88 7 67 24¾ 23⅝ 23⅝
39⅛ 25 Bendix pf 3 2 38¾ 38¾ 38½+
20 12 ButtFor 1.20 15 23 19½ 19⅜ 19½+
9⅜ 6⅜ BulovaW .20 5 16 7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾
22⅛ 19½ BunkHil 1.92 x10 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜+
7½ 3¼ BunkrRa .40 49 35 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅜+

—1975— High, Low | Stocks and Div in $ | Sls. P/E | 100s. High | Low | Last | Net chg'e

14⅛ 9⅞ Bunkr pf1.50 3 13⅜ 13½ 13½
27¾ 14⅝ Burlind 1.20 12 329 27 26⅝ 26⅞+ 1⅛
42⅝ 32 BurlNor 1.70 8 73 37 36¾ 36¾+ ⅛
7⅝ 6⅜ BurlNo pf.55 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
31⅜ 11¾ Burrocy .78 10 269 30¾ 30¼ 30¾— ½
110 61½ Burrghs .60 36 220 105¾ 103 105⅝+ 3

C

5½ 3 CabCab For 91 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
21 16¾ Cabot Cp .92 105 71 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Cadence Ind 4 3 3 3 + ⅛
4⅞ 2⅜ Caesars Wrl 8 108 5 4¾ 4⅞
6⅝ 2½ Cal Finanl 33 3¾ 3½ 3¾+
15¾ 13⅜ CalP Ut 1.52 7 x5 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
13⅜ 7½ Callahn .15r 11 62 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛—
3⅜ 1⅝ Camrn Brn 8 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
36⅞ 25¼ CamRL .60a 20 140 32⅜ 31½ 31½—
33⅞ 27⅜ CamSp 1.24 15 129 30⅞ 30½ 30⅝—
17½ 13¾ CdnPac .86e 6 66 16 15⅝ 16
42⅜ 22 CAPCit Com 14 82 40¼ 39 40 +
26⅝ 21½ Cap Hold .34 16 45 26¾ 25⅞ 26½—
3¾ 1¾ Capit Mtg 3 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
45⅛ 29¼ Carbor 1.70 6 63 44 42¾ 43¼+
3 2 Carling OKe 2 23 2⅜ 2⅜+
14⅜ 10¼ Carlisle .88 4 11 12 12 12
6¼ 4⅝ CaroFrg .20 67 18 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝—
17 11 CaroPw 1.60 4 99 16½ 15 15⅜
23½ 24½ CarP pf2.67 22 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞
24¾ 15⅞ CarTec 1.60 4 15 21¾ 21¼ 21⅝—
12½ 6⅞ CarrCp .52 46 19 12 11⅝ 11⅞—
12½ 10⅜ CarrGn .57e 2 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜—
24½ 13¾ Cart Hwl .80 12 53 21½ 20⅞ 21⅛+
41¼ 24⅞ CartHw pf 2 11 35½ 35⅜ 35⅝+
10½ 6¼ CartWall .40 10 14 9¾ 8⅞ 9⅛
9⅛ 6½ CaseMGs .92 65 7 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
15⅜ 9¼ CastICk .80b 6 19 16⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞+
69½ 48 CaterTr 1.80 15 350 9⅝ 64⅝ 65½+
51⅛ 28⅞ CBS 1.46 12 x535 47⅛ 46¾ 47⅛+
35 20⅛ CBS pf 1 x 33½ 32½ 32½+
1⅜ ⅛ CCI Corp 13 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
16 11¼ Ceco Cp 1.15 5 3 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜—
24 25⅝ Celanese 2.60 23 95 29⅝ 28⅞ 29⅛+
41 24½ Celin pfA4.50 33 50⅜ 49½ 50⅛+
7⅝ 3½ Cencolnc .20 452 6⅜ 6¼ 6¼+
10 5 Centex .12 26 24 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝+
17½ 12⅞ CenHud 1.72 7 4 16½ 16⅜ 16½+
18¾ 11¼ CenIlLt 1.60 7 29 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝+
9¼ 2⅝ CnILt pf2.87 2400 27 27 27
13⅞ 9¾ CenIPS .20 8 19 11¾ 11⅜ 11⅜
17⅜ 14⅛ CenLaE 1.28 7 29 17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜+
13⅜ 10⅞ CenMPw 1.34 9 11 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜+
1 13⅜ CenSoW 1.16 8 35 14⅜ 14 14⅛+
14¾ 10 CenSoya .60 9 60 12⅞ 12¼ 12⅝+
20½ 16½ CenTel 1.12 9 132 19¼ 19¼ 19¼+
20⅜ 6¼ Centrn Data 13 220 21 20⅛ 20⅛ —
15⅜ 11¾ Centry 1.20 7 20 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜
12⅜ 6¼ Cert-teed .60 15 13 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜
17⅞ 11⅜ CessnaAir 1 5 47 14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅝+
18¼ 10⅝ Champint 1 6 161 16½ 16 16⅛+
19½ 12⅞ Chmi pf1.20 9 92 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+
12½ 9 ChamSo .40 9 214 11¾ 11⅜ 11⅜+
24⅞ 17¼ Charter .40a 5 26 23⅝ 23 23⅛+
26⅜ 13⅝ Chatfr NY 2 5 25 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝—
9⅛ 7 ChaseF .60 x67 7¼ 7 7
30½ 26½ ChaseM 2.20 5 394 30½ 30¼ 30⅜+
8⅝ 3½ ChaST 1.72e 533 3¾ 3½ 3¾+
7 5⅛ Chelsea .40a 8 9 5⅝ 5⅝
39⅜ 22⅜ Chemin 3.15 5 23 32⅝ 32 32⅝+
33⅜ 25¼ ChemNY 2.38 5 61 35¾ 35¼ 35½+
38 28 CheVa 1.80a 4 12 34⅞ 34½ 34⅝—
66 37⅛ Chesbg 1.24 24 69 67 65 65¾+
35½ 24 Chessie 2.10 7 76 34⅝ 33¾ 34⅛+
11¼ 5⅜ ChiMilw Cp 7 184 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
31½ 23⅛ ChiPneuT 2 8 15 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅜+
37⅛ 25⅛ ChiTuil .19pf 8 3⅝ 3⅝
21⅝ 21⅝ Chris Craft 5 62 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+
12⅜ 8¼ Chromal .70 5 26 12 11¾ 12 +
12½ 7⅜ Chrysler 460 11 10⅝ 11 +
24⅜ 14⅜ Chrysler wt 45 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝
47⅜ 21½ CI Rlt Inv 18 3½ 3½ 3½
21⅛ 18⅝ CinBell 1.60 7 12 20⅛ 20½ 20⅝+
103½ 97½ CinG pf4.25 40 44 44 44
25½ 16 CinMilla 1.40 7 163 24 22¾ 23⅞—
36½ 30⅝ CIT Fin 2.20 8 26 33⅜ 32⅝ 33¼—
45 36⅝ CitiesSv 2.40 7 78 39⅞ 39½ 39⅝+
6 2½ CitzSR 1.17e 45 3 2⅝ 2⅝
⅜ 1⅛ Citizns Mtg 4 ⅜ ⅜
25⅛ 15⅞ CityInvst .66 13 414 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+
1 7-16 City Inv wt 12 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
18½ 11¾ Cityln pf B2 40 16 16¾ 16 16¾+
2½ 1⅜ City Strs 9 2 2 2 —
14¾ 7⅜ ClarkOil .50 101 14¼ 10½ 10⅝—
7 4⅜ CLC Am .24 4 3 6 5⅝ 5⅝
103½ 66¼ ClvClif 2.40a 71 x26 99½ 98 99½+
29½ 19¾ ClvCliff 2.48 17 182 26 25⅝ 26 +
115¼ 106½ ClevEl pf 12 x30 111½ 111 111½
11¾ 6½ CloroxCo .52 12 132 10½ 10¼ 10½+
7 3¼ CluePea .30 42 6⅝ 6⅜ 6 —
5⅜ 2¾ CNA Finl 55 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛
12⅜ 6¼ CNA pfA1.10 48 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜+
12 9½ CNA I 1.08a x31 11½ 11 11½+
4⅜ 2¼ CNA Lamar 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
11⅞ 6¼ CNAL pf2.10 2 8½ 8½ 8½+
9⅝ 5⅜ CoastSt Gas 4 451 8¼ 7⅞ 8⅛+
20½ 15⅜ CstSG pfl.83 5 18¼ 18¼ 18½+
15⅝ 11½ CstSG pfl.19 7 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+
97⅜ 53¼ CocaCol 2.3 27 281 90⅜ 87 90 +
14⅜ 7⅞ CocaBtlk .8 22 359 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
12½ 6½ ColdwSk .36 8 2 10⅜ 10 10⅜
3⅞ 1⅝ Coleco Ind 48 3¼ 3 3
33¼ 22 ColgPal .68 19 217 33 32¼ 32⅝+
20½ 16½ ColinAlk .40 35 38 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
8¼ 2⅛ Collins Rd 17 12 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
40 24⅜ ColPenn .40 17 406 40 39⅝ 40 +
22⅞ 15⅝ Colonlal 1.25 6 11 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅜
54⅞ 41½ Colt pf4.25 4 21⅝ 52½ 52⅜—
21 16¼ Colt pfl.60 1 79½ 19½ 19½
27 22⅜ ColGas 2.06 7 85 25 24½ 24⅝
55¾ 49¼ ColGs pf5.62 3 87 52½ 52 52
9¼ 4⅜ Colum Pict 22 201 7¾ 7¼ 7¼+
17⅝ 12⅝ ColSOh 1.96 8 67 16⅝ 15⅞ 15⅞
5 1¾ Colwel Mtg 5 2¾ 2½ 2½
16⅜ 5 Combd Com 9 89 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜+
46⅜ 25⅝ CombE 1.90 11 76 40¼ 40 40¼+
27⅞ 22⅛ Comwe 2.30 9 1099 24⅝ 24¼ 24½+
9⅛ 7⅝ ComEdS wi 18 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
59⅛ 49⅛ ComEPS pfB.40 25 83 51⅝ 51 51⅜+
39⅜ 25⅝ ComE pf2.87 10 27¼ 27 27⅛
23¼ 19 ComwE pf 2 7 21 20⅞ 21 +
22¼ 17¾ ComE pfl.90 3 19¾ 19¼ 19¾+
18¾ 16½ ComE pfl.42 38 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝+
12⅜ 5¼ ComwO .22f 147 10¾ 10⅛ 10⅜+
21 13½ ComwO pf.72 19 14 13⅞ 14
22⅝ 9 Compugrp 7 28 20 19¾ 19¾—
5 1¾ Comput Sci 19 42 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+
40½ 28⅝ Comsat 1 8 86 38½ 38⅛ 38⅜+
8⅜ 3¼ ConAgra 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+
23 15⅜ ConeM 1.20a 5 8 21 20⅝ 21 +
12⅜ 4¾ Congole .10p 53 8⅛ 8⅛
18¼ 10⅜ ConMn 1.60 9 57 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞+
20¾ 10⅞ Conrail .60 4 57 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅜+
12¾ 7¼ ConEdis 1e 15 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛—
45⅛ 26½ ConEd pf 5 5 41¾ 41½ 41½+
41 31½ CnE pfC4.65 250 39 39 39 —
18¼ 12⅝ ConFds 1.35 38 201 17 16½ 16⅝—
56½ 43⅞ ConF pf4.50 30 51 50 50½+
13⅝ 4⅜ ConFgt .70 7 8 14 13⅝ 13⅝—
27 21¾ ConNGs 2.18 7 44 25¾ 24⅞ 25⅛+
67 55 CnPw pf7.76 260 60¾ 60 60 —
68 52 CnPw pf7.72 200 60 60 60 —
65½ 51¼ CnPw pf7.45 250 58 58 58 — 2
39½ 29 ConPow pf 6 3 38½ 37⅝ 38¼+ 1¼
34 28⅝ CnPw pf4.52 220 34 34 34 + 1
41 31½ CnPw pf4.50 2,240 38½ 37¾ 37¾—
6⅜ 3½ Cont Air Lin 11 56 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
28⅞ 24½ ConCan 1.80 7 112 26⅝ 26½ 26½—
9½ 7½ ContCop .80 2 22 8¼ 7⅞ 8¼+
40⅞ 32¾ ContCp 2.60 12 125 37½ 36⅝ 37⅛+
44⅛ 36⅜ CITC pfA2.50 13 41 40¾ 40 40¼+
24⅛ 17⅜ ContTr 1.37e 14 11⅝ 8¼ 8⅛
39⅜ 1⅛ ContII Rlty 44 2⅛ 2 2⅛+
60⅛ 40⅜ ContOil 2 9 389 60½ 59¾ 60⅛+
13⅜ 10 ContTele 1 9 155 12¾ 12 12⅛+
23½ 10⅝ Control Dat 7 502 22⅜ 21¾ 22⅜+
26⅝ 19⅛ Conwood 2 7 1 26 26 26 —
3¾ 1¾ CookUn .13r 1 24 2½ 2¼ 2½ +
23⅞ 11⅜ Coopind 1.44 8 184 23 22½ 23 +
9⅞ 4⅝ CoorsCp .20 42 6⅝ 6⅜ 6 —
5⅝ 3⅛ CoorsCp .60 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+
12⅜ 10½ CopT pf1.25 1 11 11 11 —
11½ 7½ Copelnd .60 71 22 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜+
33⅛ 19½ CoopRg .50a 7 27 23¾ 23⅜ 23⅝+
39¼ 19¼ CoorsCp 1.80 4 8 26⅝ 26½ 26½+
49½ 32⅜ GenEl 1.60 15 660 46 45⅜ 46 +
26⅛ 16⅜ GnFood 1.40 10 731 24½ 24 24⅛+
18⅜ 12½ GnGith 1.14e 18 13 17½ 17½
4⅝ 4⅜ GenHist .40 1 4 7 6 7 +
37⅜ 23½ Gen Instru 7 419 10⅝ 10½ 10½+
21¼ 24⅜ GnMotr pf 3 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
50⅝ 40⅝ GenMill 1.20 10 57 43⅜ 43⅛ 43⅜+
48⅝ 31¼ GnMot 3.75e 15 657 45¼ 44⅞ 45⅛+
68⅜ 59 GnMot 5pf 3 2 68½ 62½ 62½
51⅜ 45¾ GMot pf3.75 1 46 46 46
22⅝ 16⅝ FstChic .20 7 283 20⅛ 20 20⅛+
45 35⅛ FstInBn 1.10 14 103 45½ 44¾ 45⅛+ 1
19⅝ 12⅜ FstMiss .24 3 181 17¾ 16⅝ 17⅜+
32⅛ 24½ FstNBo 1.88 6 52 28⅞ 28¼ 28⅝+
28⅛ 18½ FstNStBn 2 6 22 22 22 —
20 13¾ FstPa 1.32 6 38 17⅜ 16¾ 17⅛+
27⅛ 21⅜ FPat 1.47e 10 501 25 24⅝ 24⅞+
10⅛ 6⅝ FSTUnn 1.50 10 x70 10¼ 9⅞ 10
6 4⅜ FstVaB .45e 8 8 5⅛ 5 5
16⅜ 11⅞ FWisCp 1.76 21 4 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+
39 19¼ FischM 1.10 11 154 32 30½ 30½+
16⅜ 9¼ FishFds .40 8 16 15⅜ 15¾ 15¾
13⅜ 4¼ FishrSci .20 9 61 13¼ 13 13⅛
28⅛ 17⅞ FleetEnt .40 x30 17 17 17 —
29⅜ 19⅜ FleetFn1 1.40 8 134 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜+
31⅝ 22 Fleetwd .40b 8 28 13¾ 13½ 13¾+
5¼ 3⅜ Flexgrd .08p 37 4¼ 4½ 4⅛

D

16⅜ 9⅜ Damon .20 17 683 15⅜ 14⅝ 15⅞+ 1⅜
28 15½ DanaCp 1 20cmwmwmwmw 50 6¾ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
7 4¼ DanRiv .10p 50 6¾ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
7 4¼ DanRiv .10p 50 6¾ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
28⅜ 12½ Dartind .60b 9 42 26 25½ 25½— ⅛
34 18⅜ Data Genl 20 95 29⅝ 28⅞ 29⅛+ ⅛
14⅜ 9½ DaycoCo .50 5 28 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅜— ⅛
15 6½ DayrHud .60 9 23 14⅜ 14⅛ 14½
16 12 DayrPL 1.65 7 20 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜
12 5¾ DeanWit .50 13 33 10¼ 10 10¼+ ⅛
47⅞ 34½ Deere 1.80 7 x209 45 44⅝ 44⅞+
11⅝ 9 DelmaP 1.20 6 83 11 10⅝ 10⅝
25¼ 20⅜ DelMon 1.30 6 19 24⅜ 24¼ 24⅜
41⅝ 25⅜ DeltaAir .60 10 111 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Deltona Crp 15 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
13⅜ 12⅞ DennMfg 1 5 16 17¾ 17¼ 17¼+
19⅜ 6⅜ Dennys .20 14 124 9 18⅝ 18⅝
39¼ 23 Denlsply .80 17 71 32⅞ 32¼ 32⅝ ½
16 5¾ Descrel .25 23 107 16¼ 15⅝ 16 +
7½ 5⅜ DeSoto .40 11 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
13⅜ 8⅝ DetEdis 1.45 8 82 11⅜ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
87½ 65 Det E pfF.32 220 79 79 79 + ⅛
71 53 Det E pf7.68 260 61 61 61 — 12⅛
67⅜ 50½ Det E pf7.45 2200 59 59 59 —
55¼ 42⅛ Det E pf5.50 4 48½ 48¼ 48½
14⅜ 7⅞ Deter .36 9 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
11 6⅜ Dial wfint .54 7 4 9⅝ 9½ 9½
34½ 24⅜ Diamint 2 7 8123 31¼ 30½ 31 + ⅜
45⅞ 31¾ DiamSh 1.60 6 85x2 40½ 39⅝ 40 + ⅛
52¼ 27 Dia Sh pfC 2 20 46 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅜
22⅜ 14 Dia pf D1.20 2 20¼ 20⅞ 20½ 20¾+ ⅛
9 10⅛ 6½ DikAB .40 8 12 9 8¾ 8¾ 1
11⅜ 7½ Dictaphn .60 7 29 8⅛ 8 8
19⅜ 12½ Diebold .60b 8 28 13¾ 13½ 13¾+ ⅛
5¼ 3⅜ DiGiorg .08p 37 4¼ 4½ 4⅛

—1975— High, Low | Stocks and Div in $ | Sls. P/E | 100s. High | Low | Last | Net chg'e

112⅝ 45¾ Digital EQPT 46⅝ 147— 46 47⅝½ 107⅛+
8¾ 4⅝ Dilling .48 5 91 7½ 7 7 — ½
22¾ 10⅛ DillmGm pf 2 1 23 23 23
36 24 Dillon 1.20b 13 6 35¾ 35½ 35½+ ⅛
35¾ 21¼ Disney .12b 28 420 35¾ 31⅝ 32
8½ 5¾ Disston .12 5 10 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
3 1⅞ Diversfd In 18 3 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞+ ⅛
3¼ 1⅜ DivMrg .88e 42 2 1⅝ 1⅝
15¼ 7 DrPepper .90 27 231 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
56½ 41⅝ DomeM .80a 15 2164 51¾ 50¾ 51
4⅞

هذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 24-25, 1975

U.K. Rejects Demands for Import Bars

But Wilson Promises To Aid Ailing Industry

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—The government today promised the British textile and footwear industries "vigorous protective action" against dumping of cheap imported goods, but turned down demands for an immediate 20-per-cent cut in foreign products allowed into the country.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons the government is also investigating imports of Japanese cars and color television tubes.

He said imports of footwear from Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia will be cut "very considerably" this year.

Later, Under Secretary of Trade Michael Meacher said the three East-bloc states had agreed to cut shoe exports to Britain 5 to 10 per cent from a year earlier. This would result in 300,000 fewer pairs of shoes being imported this year.

Mr. Wilson's statement came after calls from the auto industry for anti-dumping duties on Japanese cars which, U.K. manufacturers claim, are subsidized by the Japanese government and are unfairly competitive on the U.K. market. The government, however, has rejected calls that it impose a special levy on Japanese imports.

Mr. Wilson said the textile industry was going through its worst crisis since the 1931 depression.

"The government has therefore declined on direct action to help the industries concerned and we will now consult with them sector by sector," he said.

His approach will involve state aid to ailing industries. He said that a cut in permissible imports could hit the income of developing countries and could lead to retaliation against U.K. exports.

He said cutting imports would also go against arrangements Britain had undertaken through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to distribute world trading fairly and from which Britain had benefited in the past.

Answering questions, Mr. Wilson said the government was considering building stockpiles of textiles, which he said would improve job prospects and cash flow. He said this might include government purchasing from companies in trouble.

The textile industry has had to lay off 30,000 workers in the last year. The industry blamed cheap imports from the Far East. Mr. Wilson, however, did not accept this.

"The present problems facing these industries go deeper than the problems of import penetration," he told the Commons.

Unemployment in textiles in the United States, West Germany, Belgium, Ireland and Denmark was substantially higher than in Britain, he said.

French Assail Criticism of U.S. Treasury Official

PARIS, May 23 (AP-DJ).—France reacted angrily today to a statement attributed to Jack Bennett, U.S. Treasury undersecretary, that France was the only European country blocking progress on reform of the international monetary system.

A statement said that Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade noted with regret "that the American position has taken a major step backwards since the meetings in Martinique and Washington, notably on the gold problem and the future system of parities.

"Contrary to what was said, France's European partners share its point of view on many of the points in question," it continued.

The communiqué said that Mr. Fourcade planned "to put things in order" next week when he will meet here with U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon within the framework of the ministerial conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It added that Mr. Fourcade hopes that the French and U.S. points of view will be brought closer together at further meetings in June.

German Banker Sees Economic Rut Lasting All '75

HAMBURG, May 23 (UPI).—Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman of the board of directors of Deutsche Bank, the country's largest commercial financial institution, predicted today that the West German economy will continue in a rut throughout this year, until the overall world economic situation improves.

Speaking at the bank's annual meeting, Mr. Ulrich said the pump-priming measures introduced by the government will not show immediate results, but may create a healthy foundation for a solid revival in the future.

Soviet Trade Earnings From Oil Sales Double

MOSCOW, May 23 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union almost doubled its earnings from exports of crude oil last year while slightly cutting back on the volume of oil sold, according to official trade statistics revealed today.

The annual foreign trade review for 1974 said oil exports dropped by nearly five million tons over the 1973 figure of 85.3 million tons, but brought in 2.33 billion rubles (about $3.3 billion at the official rate) in foreign exchange. In 1973 the figure was 1.35 billion rubles.

The reduction in the amount of oil sold was seen here as reflecting falling demand on the world market following the five-fold increase in price over the last two years.

But the marked lead in income from sales, which go mainly to the Soviet Union's Eastern European and Communist partners at prices fixed below world levels, confirmed that the benefits of the changed value of oil had not passed the Russians by.

A separate table showed that export of crude oil last year made up 9.8 per cent of the value of Soviet sales abroad, which totalled 39.6 billion rubles—a jump from 6.7 per cent the year before and the largest single item.

The increase in oil earnings marked in the table does not, however, take into account large price hikes imposed in January this year on Soviet sales to its allies within the Eastern European Comecon economic grouping.

These raised the price by $28 a ton and laid down that rates be renegotiated on a yearly basis, not every five years as before.

The overall trade figures also confirmed that the Soviet Union's trade with the capitalist West moved ahead faster last year than its dealings with Eastern Europe, a trend partly spurred by the increasing costs of goods on Western markets.

The value of exchanges with the West moved up by nearly 50 per cent to 12.4 billion rubles, and now accounts for 31 per cent of total trade volume, while trade with Socialist countries increased from 18.3 billion to 21.4 billion rubles.

Surplus With the West

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—The official Soviet foreign trade figures for 1974 showed the Soviet Union recorded a surplus in trade with the West of 110.8 million rubles—about $158.4 million at the official rate.

The figures showed a $2.7-billion surplus—$1.12 billion with Socialist countries, $1.44 billion with developing countries and $158.4 million with the capitalist West.

In 1973, there was a Soviet deficit of $1.2 billion in trade with the West.

Output Gain Is Japan's 1st In 6 Months

TOKYO, May 23 (AP-DJ).—Japan's industrial production rose in March for the first time in six months, but it was still lower than in March 1974, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The nation's mining and manufacturing production index (1970 equals 100) stood at 109.7 in March, up 1.4 per cent from February after seasonal adjustment, but down 16.1 per cent from a year earlier.

The shipment index in March was 112.8, up 1.1 per cent from February after seasonal adjustment.

In related news, the nation's auto manufacturers reported they produced a record 574,647 vehicles in April, up 3.2 per cent from March and 14.3 per cent ahead of a year ago.

The previous record was about 560,000 units in April, 1973.

Production of passenger cars totaled 378,929 units, up 36.7 per cent from a year earlier.

Production of trucks totaled 192,214, down 13.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Japanese businessmen, plagued by sluggish sales and burdened with higher labor costs as a result of the outcome of spring wage negotiations, are stepping up efforts aimed at a further cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate.

Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called on Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morinaga to request lower lending rates in the interest of cutting corporate costs.

Mr. Morinaga, however, voiced concern about the need to restrain credit growth to prevent a renewed outbreak of inflation as a result of strong desires by businessmen to raise prices.

At the same time, representatives of the small business community told Prime Minister Takeo Miki at an annual convention that a discount rate cut and larger loan extensions by the government are necessary in current circumstances.

Earlier in the week, the leaders of Keidanren, Japan's club of big business interests, appealed to the governing Liberal Democratic party for a discount rate cut to help avoid an increase in unemployment. They noted that Japan's official discount rate, which was cut to 8.5 per cent in April from 9 per cent, is still much higher than the 6-per-cent level prevailing in the United States.

The party's economic policy council agreed with Keidanren, calling for a discount rate cut, an increase in spending on public works projects and a boost in loans for housing construction.

Chrysler Offers 15% Pay Rise to End U.K. Strike

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Chrysler today offered its 27,000 U.K. workers an average 15-per-cent pay rise in an effort to end a strike which has shut down production in its British factories.

The cash-hungry firm at the same time warned that it had no more money available this year and if the £15 million offer—equal to £8 a week per worker—was rejected it would be in a "very grave position."

Industrial relations director Peter Griffiths said: "There is no doubt in my mind that we would be looking at a rather bleak future with changes, perhaps major changes, in the size and structure of the company."

First union reactions appeared favorable.

Only 4,000 Chrysler workers are on strike but they make engines vital for all production.



Ian Logie



Hans Peter Sorg

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

European Banking Co. Ltd. has appointed Ian Logie deputy managing director. He takes up his new post at the merchant banking arm of the EBIC group on June 1. Mr. Logie was formerly an executive director of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

* * *

Hans Peter Sorg is giving up his post as deputy vice president at the Swiss Bank Corp. to become vice president of the Basel Kantonalbank at the end of September.

* * *

Digital Equipment Corp. has named Hans Friederich as manager of its Swiss subsidiary based in Zurich. He replaces Michel Dawance, who has become manager of Mediterranean and Mideast operations.

* * *

First National City Bank has promoted Mehli Mistri to vice president. He is based in Beirut.

Individual Investor Returning To Market, Survey Reveals

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP-DJ).—The small individual investor finally is edging back into the stock market, a Wall Street journal survey shows.

The survey, conducted by the Gallup organization, showed that most individual investors still were sitting on the sidelines. Of all families whose members had ever owned stock, 54 per cent had neither bought nor sold since the first of the year. But a large minority had got back in the market: 25 per cent of the families had increased their stock ownership since the first of the year, while only 12 per cent had reduced theirs. (Another 9 per cent earlier had rid themselves of all the stock they owned.)

Interviews with brokers and investors around the country bear out the Gallup findings. Though not even the most promotion-minded broker would compare today's individual investing with the investment fever of the late 1960s, nearly all brokers report a recent sizable increase in individual business.

From several viewpoints, any influx of individual investors into the market is a good thing. For years now, brokers and investors have complained that their absence has encouraged wild price fluctuations and further discouraged individual investment. Widespread investment by individuals, many brokers think, would help restrain the violent price swings created by stock trading among big institutional investors that have dominated the market in recent years.

A bigger stake in the market by individual investors, too, could enhance the securities market's ability to serve its most important economic role as a source of capital funds for corporations and a source of ready cash for institutions and other investors who need to liquidate securities holdings. And, of course, a new influx of investors would generate new revenues and commissions for the sorely tried brokerage business itself.

What the individual investor gets in return these days is frequently an eight to 10-per-cent dividend yield on his investment. That, brokers say, has become as important as the lure of capital gains in bringing investors back into the market. Recent declines in interest rates on money-market securities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper have made dividend yields relatively more generous.

Fierce Price Cutting Erupts Among Brokers on Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP-DJ).—Fiercely aggressive price-cutting on stock-trade commissions has erupted among Wall Street's biggest firms serving such large institutions as banks, insurance companies and mutual funds.

The rate battle, heretofore an almost gentlemanly affair since fully competitive commissions were mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission effective May 1, turned into a brawl in the past two days.

On Wednesday, for example, one large institution bought 10,000 shares of Union Carbide at $64.25 a share. On that $642,000 transaction, it would have paid a $3,100 commission before May 1, but it paid only $1,500 for a discount of more than 52 per cent.

Major brokers who had been trying to hold commission cuts to a modest level decided to come out swinging with the deepest rate cuts seen so far, 35 to 40 per cent below pre-May 1 levels. Brokers say some trades have even been done at commissions 60 per cent below earlier rates.

"It has become vicious price-cutting, with everybody trying to preserve his share of the market," said Thomas Martin, president of Anchor Corp., which manages $2 billion of mutual fund and investment advisory assets.

The rate-cutting has become so pronounced that it's being watched with some concern both by the Treasury Department and the SEC. "We didn't make any forecasts of what would happen after May 1," said Ray Garrett jr., SEC chairman, "but the breadth and depth of the discounting is more than I expected."

Deep discounts appeared right at the start of competitive commissions on May 1 but were being offered mostly by smaller firms, including some offering only execution of trades and almost no other services—such as investment banking or research on various stocks.

Full-service firms tried to keep discounts within the 8 to 10-per-cent range. However, by last week, even the major firms were grudgingly facing the reality of discounts in the 20-per-cent area. On Monday, Oppenheimer & Co. decided to offer whatever commission reductions were necessary to recoup its market share, signaling the breakdown of even that resolve.

Most of the major institutional firms will not discuss their current rate practice, but institutional traders and others say that two of the largest, Goldman Sachs and Salomon Brothers, decided in midweek to move aggressively to stem their losses of market share, with discounts on some trades exceeding 35 per cent.

With that, the floodgates have opened. "Whatever the brokers were trying to create initially, the thing has come down to a complete shambles," says one money manager. "On most accounts, we're finding traders can practically write their own tickets. There's no standard policy of any sort."

Some brokers say that some of the toughest bargaining for low commissions is currently being done by banks and investment counselors, particularly in the New York City, Chicago and Boston areas.

Brokers and institutions say the deepest rate cuts are being negotiated on "easy" stocks, issues with large volume, like American Telephone, that are relatively simple to trade.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Plans New Small Car

General Motors says it will introduce a new small car during the 1976 model year. Chairman Thomas Murphy says the car will be smaller and more fuel-efficient than any other car being built in America today. He forecasts that U.S. car sales this year will top 8.5 million units, down slightly from last year. This is more optimistic than a recent prediction by Ford Motor chairman Henry Ford 2d that sales will be 8 million to 8.4 million this year. Meanwhile, GM and Chrysler mid-May sales were off more than 30 per cent while the decline at Ford was 20 per cent. Mr. Murphy says the number of GM layoffs "by the end of next week will have been reduced to about 102,000." This means the total of U.S. autoworkers on layoff next week will drop to 159,725, the lowest number since November as all four major auto firms currently plan to have every plant in operation next week.

Manufacturers Hanover Details Loans

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, New York's third largest bank, is renegotiating the terms on about $154 million of loans it has outstanding to troubled real estate investment trusts (REIT's). The disclosure was made in an amended prospectus covering a proposed offering of $75 million of capital debentures, due 1985. The $154 million is in addition to $27 million that had already been renegotiated as of March 31 to provide deferral of interest. Taken together, the loans represent about 44 per cent of the $415 million of REIT loans on the bank's books at the end of March. A second prospectus, filed in connection with a proposed $125-million seven-year note issue, discloses that overall net loan losses are expected to total $45 million in 1975. This would compare with actual loan losses of $46.8 million last year, which represented a dramatic increase from $19.3 million charged to operating expenses in 1973 and $14 million in 1972. The amended prospectuses were filed at the insistence of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has been seeking fuller disclosure by banking concerns of their "problem" loans. The bank's amendments have not settled the debate over how much disclosure banking concerns should make. SEC officials and federal bank regulators are still trying to resolve their difference over what disclosures should be required.

Lockheed Lifts Profits Outlook

Lockheed Aircraft expects pre-tax earnings of at least $217 million over the next two years. This information came in a footnote to the consolidated financial statements of the ailing aerospace giant filed with the SEC. Even if taxed at about a 50-per-cent corporate rate, the two-year indicated net of $108.5 million would be a considerable increase from the previous two years' combined net of $41.4 million. In the previous two years, however, Lockheed's reported income tax rates were only 35 and 30 per cent, respectively. The earnings are assured "beyond any reasonable doubt," says the footnote, which cites such anticipated positive factors as "significant" sales from non-TriStar programs on which it has had "favorable historical experience," and reduced interest costs under the company's recently announced amended 1971 credit agreement. The report notes that Lockheed has a total of nearly $500 million in tax credits available over the next five years.

Securities Industry Reform Voted

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—Legislation to carry out sweeping reforms in the structure and regulation of the securities industry received final congressional approval yesterday and was sent to the White House for the President's signature.

Designated the Securities Act Amendments of 1975, the legislation—four years in the writing—directs the Securities and Exchange Commission to facilitate development of a national market system and create a national system for securities clearance and settlement.

It also gives the SEC greater authority over operations of national stock exchanges. The legislation takes a long step toward creation of a national market system. The industry would participate with SEC in the system's development.

The concept of this national system would link together all stock exchanges and broker-dealers by means of an electronic composite tape showing prices and volume of the last transactions and a quotation system that would enable buyers and sellers of securities to tell at a glance where the best prices are available, wherever they occur across the nation.

The principal provisions of the legislation included the following.

• "Institutional membership on stock exchanges, meaning the performance of investment-management services and brokerage services for the same institutional account is prohibited. But exchange members who held seats on May 1, 1975, would have three years in which to come into compliance with the prohibition.

• Fixed commission rates on brokerage transactions are prohibited, except for floor brokerage after the effective date of the act. The SEC could reestablish fixed rates prior to Nov. 1, 1976, if it found that such action was in the public interest. After that date more formal proceedings would be required in compliance with rigorous statutory standards.

Fiduciary standards of federal and state law would be modified to permit institutions to pay more than the lowest rate available for brokerage service if additional services, such as research, are provided.

• Regulation of the municipal securities industry is mandated for the first time by giving the SEC authority over firms and banks that underwrite and trade in such securities. It creates a rule-making municipal securities board, subject to SEC review, to formulate rules for regulation of the municipal securities industry.

The legislation brings clearance and settlement of securities transactions under a system of regulation and decision-making covering all facets of the securities-handling process—clearing agencies, depositories, corporate issuers, transfer agents and broker-dealer back offices. The SEC is given broad authority to develop the national system.

Stock exchange rules restricting competition by limiting members' rights of market selection must be reviewed by the SEC and a report and recommendations filed with Congress within 90 days. But the SEC must show how such exchange rules are anti-competitive before ordering them abolished.

The legislation also provides that institutional investment managers must report to the SEC on their holdings and transactions in equity securities at least annually but no more frequently than quarterly.

Stock Prices Rally Sharply On News of New Rate Cut

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT).—Prices gained strongly today on the New York Stock Exchange following a new prime-rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 12.99 to 831.90.

Volume totaled 17.67 million shares, compared with 17.61 million yesterday.

Most of the market's gain came in early trading, immediately after news that Citibank had cut its prime rate. Although turnover slowed after the early gain, the market stretched its gains further.

Brokers said some buying was encouraged by the market's resistance to yesterday's profit-taking.

Lockheed, one of the most active issues, climbed 2 3/8 to 11 1/4 after reporting that it expects a large profit increase over the next two years.

In other aerospace issues, Boeing rose 1/2 to 29 3/4, General Dynamics was ahead 1 3/8 at 41 and McDonnell Douglas was up 1/8 at 15 5/8.

Sony was also active with a block of 125,000 shares of the issue changing hands at 10 7/8, up 1/8. The issue closed at 11.

State Mutual Investors slumped 3/4 to 2 1/8 after reporting a net loss of $37.2 million for the year ending in March against year-earlier profit of $5.5 million.

Among the more volatile issues, IBM gained 4 7/8 to 218 7/8, Burroughs rose 3 to 105 1/4, Honeywell was up 1 3/4 at 36, Xerox gained 2 3/8 to 76 1/2 and Kodak was up 3 at 107 1/2.

Monsanto fell 1 7/8 to 66 1/2. The company said April earnings fell substantially.

Du Pont spurted 3 5/8 to 127 1/2, and brought to more than five points the gain in the company's stock the last two sessions. The company said yesterday that its textile fiber business, which had led the decline in sales and earnings the last two quarters, was now leading the company's recovery.

Automotive shares added fractions despite a sharp decline in mid-May sales.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced and the index rose 0.90 to 87.73.

Options volume slowed to 7,006 contracts from 10,704 yesterday.

Carbon Industries rose 3 3/8 to 43 1/8 after announcing the purchase of several thousand shares of its stock.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.47 to 86.06.

The bond market rally came to a halt this week amid some concern over the future course of interest rates.

Overall, government and corporate issues showed fractional losses, although corporates were generally weaker than governments.

Of major concern, dealers said, was the durable goods report this week, which showed a very sharp rise for April. Market sources said that to many observers this represented the first meaningful sign that the economy was entering a recovery phase, signaling that an increase in business loan activity may be near.

However, in limited trading before the holiday weekend, the market showed some stability as Citibank lowered its prime rate.

Market sources said that the cut apparently served notice that any upturn in rates is still sometime in the future.

In Chicago, commodity futures prices closed lower. Trading was relatively light most of the session. Technical adjustments within the trade accounted for most of the movement.

U.S. Reserves Fall

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP-DJ).—Reserve assets declined $73 million in April to $16.18 billion, the Treasury said today.

SEC Receives More Authority

Prime Rate Cut by Citibank Quarter Point to 7 Per Cent

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT).—First National City Bank today cut its interest rate for big business borrowers a quarter point to 7 per cent, the lowest in more than two years.

Citibank, second largest bank in the country, made the reduction in its prime rate from 7 1/4 per cent effective with the start of business next week. Banks will be closed Monday for the Memorial Day holiday.

The reduction is a reflection of a lessening of loan demand as well as a reduction of short-term interest rates. The Citibank action had been anticipated as short-term rates have declined this week.

Citibank's previous adjustment in the prime took place March 28, when it cut the rate a quarter point to 7 1/4 per cent.

The prime rate has not been as low as 7 per cent since May 4, 1973.

Loan Demand Sluggish

Despite the decline in the prime rate—it was 12 per cent last summer—the demand for loans remains sluggish as business tries to cope with overcoming the effects of the current recession.

According to data released yesterday by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks fell $315 million in the week ended Wednesday. That compared to a drop of $333 million in the previous week and a decline of $161 million in the year-ago week.

Analyzing the latest data, banking sources say that further Fed efforts may be necessary to bring the growth in the nation's money supply into line with official targets.

The latest data showed money supply for the week ended May 7 was $287.6 billion rather than the $289.3 billion reported last week, a difference of $1.5 billion.

However, the $1.2-billion growth in money supply, to $289 billion, reported for the week ended May 14 still leaves the money supply below the original figure for the prior week.

Banking sources said the revisions represent a reduction of about 1 per cent in the percentage growth rates. This means, they added, that the actual growth rates in money supply are really about 1 per cent lower than the Fed had believed them to be prior to issuing the new data.

According to data for the latest reporting period, the money supply growth average for the latest four-week period was 7.2 per cent above that for the comparable period 13 weeks ago.

Last week, the Fed reported that the average four-week quarterly growth rate was 8.8 per cent.

The revised data now shows that in the latest six-month period the growth rate in the money supply—the so called M-1—was 3.7 per cent and in the latest twelve-month period the growth rate was 3.8 per cent.

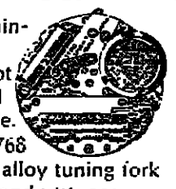
The sources said that this could lead to a need for additional monetary stimulation by the Fed to keep the money supply growth on target.

Markets Closed

All financial markets in the United States and Great Britain will be closed on Monday—Memorial Day in the United States and a bank holiday in Britain.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 23.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.64¼	1.03
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.72	.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	—	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	—	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	—	—
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	—	—
Lead, spot, lb.	22½	21½
Copper elec., lb.	—	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	343½	4 50
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	—	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	468.5	5 535
Gold N.Y., oz.	174.75	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	735.1	890.8

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 23, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.25	17.50	17.10
Sep	16.75	16.75	16.50	16.65	16.35
Oct	16.35	16.50	16.20	16.25	16.05
Mar	15.68	15.75	15.50	15.60	15.45
May	15.50	15.50	15.20	15.25	B15.15
Jul	15.15	15.20	14.90	14.90	N14.91
Sep	14.79	14.95	14.60	14.62	14.65
Oct	14.70	14.70	14.51	14.55	14.60
Sales: 2,331.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Jul	133.00	133.00	133.00	133.00	B133.00
Sales: 2.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	51.00	51.00	49.50	50.20	49.50
Sep	48.50	49.50	47.70	48.15	47.90
Dec	48.50	48.70	47.67	48.25	48.25
Mar	48.40	48.54	47.95	48.50	48.30
May	48.60	48.70	48.60	48.70	48.60
Jul	48.60	49.10	48.60	49.00	48.90
Sales: 1,558.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
May	56.50	56.50	56.00	56.30	56.20
Jun	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.20
Jul	59.90	56.90	56.40	56.80	56.70
Sep	58.00	58.00	57.40	57.80	57.80
Dec	59.50	59.50	59.10	59.50	59.50
Jan	60.30	60.30	59.80	60.00	60.00
Mar	61.30	61.30	60.60	61.00	61.00
May	62.30	62.30	61.70	61.90	62.00
Sales: 641.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.22	5.28	5.16	5.20	5.18
Mar	6.20	6.25	6.17	6.19	6.16
Apr	6.57	6.75	6.65	6.66	6.61
May	7.80	6.95	7.80	7.89	7.78
Sales: 2,203.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
May	473.50	473.50	465.00	471.20	469.20
Jun	470.50	471.30	467.00	471.30	469.30
Jul	474.50	476.00	468.00	474.50	472.50
Sep	481.00	482.50	475.00	481.10	479.20
Dec	491.00	493.00	485.00	491.00	489.40
Jan	496.00	496.00	487.70	494.00	492.40
Mar	502.00	502.50	493.50	500.50	499.00
May	504.00	506.90	504.00	506.90	595.50
Jul	515.00	515.00	506.00	513.20	511.90
Sep	515.00	519.40	515.00	519.40	518.20
Sales: 6,443.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	52.25	52.35	51.85	52.35	52.50
Sep	53.80	54.15	54.75	54.15	B53.90
Nov	55.80	55.80	55.55	B55.80	B55.65
Jan	57.00	57.00	56.95	B57.05	B57.00
Sales: 150.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	45.35	45.45	45.00	45.20	45.60
Oct	46.50	46.55	46.25	46.30	46.75
Dec	47.15	47.25	46.75	46.98	47.41
Mar	47.96	48.00	47.75	B47.80	B48.27
May	—	—	—	B49.40	B48.90
Jul	—	—	—	B49.10	B49.65
Oct	—	—	—	B49.50	B49.85
Sales: 1,000.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	174.80	175.20	173.30	174.70S	173.50
Aug	177.00	177.20	175.40	176.90S	175.70
Oct	179.20	179.60	178.00	179.20S	177.80
Dec	182.00	182.00	180.10	181.50S	180.10
Feb	183.80	183.80	182.60	183.80S	182.40
Apr	185.40	185.50	185.20	186.20S	184.70
Jun	188.60	188.60	187.30	188.60S	187.10
Aug	190.20	190.20	190.00	191.00S	189.50
Sales: 1,088.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.26	3.26	3.20	3.21	3.25
Sep	3.32½	3.32½	3.24½	3.27½	3.30½
Dec	3.40	3.41	3.34	3.36½	3.39½
Mar	3.47½	3.47¼	3.42½	3.44	3.47
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.75	2.75¾	2.74	2.74¾	2.76½
Sep	2.64	2.64	2.61¾	2.62¼	2.64½
Dec	2.50	2.50½	2.48	2.48¼	2.50¾
Mar	2.55¼	2.55½	2.53¾	2.54	2.55¾
May	2.59½	2.59½	2.57¼	2.57¾	2.60¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.29	5.31	5.17	5.18	5.29½
Aug	5.23	5.23	5.12½	5.17	5.23
Sep	5.15	5.16	5.09	5.12	5.15
Nov	5.15	5.15½	5.08	5.12	5.16¼
Jan	5.21	5.21	5.15	5.16	5.21½
Mar	5.28	5.28	5.22	5.26	5.29
May	5.31	5.32	5.27	5.31	5.35
Jul	5.30	5.37	5.30	5.37	5.40
Aug	5.37	5.39	5.32	5.39	5.42
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	23.35	23.45	23.00	23.00	23.50
Aug	22.60	22.65	22.15	22.35	22.70
Sep	21.60	21.80	21.50	21.75	22.00
Oct	21.20	21.20	20.90	21.15	21.45
Dec	20.55	20.60	20.25	20.45	20.70
Jan	20.00	20.25	19.95	20.00	20.25
Mar	19.50	19.90	19.50	19.65	19.95
May	19.35	19.55	19.35	19.45	19.40
Jul	19.00	19.15	19.00	19.15	18.90
Aug	18.60	18.85	18.60	18.75	18.80
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	125.00	125.00	122.40	123.50	125.00
Aug	125.50	125.50	123.30	124.00	125.50
Sep	126.00	126.00	125.00	125.50	127.50
Oct	127.50	127.80	125.00	127.00	128.00
Dec	129.00	130.00	127.50	128.50	130.00
Jan	131.50	131.50	130.50	131.50	132.00
Mar	134.00	134.50	133.50	135.00	135.50
May	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	138.00
Jul	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	141.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
May	—	—	—	471.00	469.00
Jun	472.00	475.00	464.50	474.00	469.50
Jul	478.00	478.00	468.00	477.00	473.00
Aug	480.00	481.00	471.00	481.00	476.50
Oct	485.50	487.50	478.50	487.50	481.00
Dec	493.00	494.00	485.50	494.00	491.00
Feb	499.00	501.00	492.00	501.00	498.50
Apr	505.00	506.00	498.00	506.00	503.00
Jun	512.50	512.50	505.50	512.50	509.00
Aug	517.50	519.00	517.50	519.00	515.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	48.80	49.45	48.57	49.45	49.80
Aug	43.55	44.30	43.40	44.25	43.67
Oct	40.30	40.70	39.90	40.65	40.10
Dec	39.40	39.70	39.00	39.70	39.30
Feb	38.87	39.30	38.75	39.10	38.85

Sales: June 3357; Aug 3195; Oct 924; Dec 320; Feb 136.
Open interest: June 10581; Aug 15769; Oct 5626; Dec 3172; Feb 1501.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jun	47.60	49.00	47.60	48.90	47.50
Jul	48.02	49.20	47.80	48.95	48.00
Aug	46.90	47.95	46.72	47.65	46.95
Oct	44.37	45.00	44.10	45.00	44.37
Dec	44.60	45.00	44.30	44.90	44.55
Feb	44.00	44.50	43.70	44.30	44.05
Apr	42.00	42.40	42.00	42.40	b42.20

Sales: June 1206; July 1800; Aug 915; Oct 250; Dec 388; Feb 123; April 10.
Open interest: June 2442; July 3529; Aug 2733; Oct 1279; Dec 3623; Feb 1541; April 303.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jun	42.35	42.35	41.25	41.75	42.40
Jul	—	—	—	a44.50	a45.00
Aug	47.00	47.25	47.00	b47.25	47.75
Sep	53.25	53.25	52.10	52.55	53.20
Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	52.45
Nov	53.20	53.75	53.20	53.75	54.20
Dec	55.75	55.75	55.70	55.75	55.75

Sales: June 183; July 0; Aug 2; Sep 374; Oct 1; Nov 5; Dec 2.
Open interest: May 4; June 642; July 143; Aug 120; Sep 1195; Oct 5; Nov 125; Dec 120.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	74.85	76.30	74.60	76.05	74.75
Aug	73.40	74.75	73.00	74.40	73.15
Feb	69.25	70.42	68.70	70.20	69.05
Mar	68.25	69.60	68.25	a68.90	a68.15
May	67.80	68.85	67.45	68.45	a67.35

Sales: July 4248; Aug 1152; Feb 596; March 8; May 19.
Open interest: May 73; July 6936; Aug 2888; Feb 2475; March 299; May 212.
b—Bid; a—Asked n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	174.00	175.30	173.40	175.00	172.90
Sep	178.00	179.00	176.90	178.70	176.50
Dec	183.00	183.00	180.50	181.90	180.90
Mar	183.90	185.30	183.90	185.00	183.60
Jun	188.10	189.00	187.50	188.50	187.70
Sep	—	—	—	191.20	191.90

Sales: June 1,075; Sep. 321; Dec. 144; March 12; June 2; Sep. 0.

Currency Rates

May 23, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4010	5.5850	102.315*	60.115*	38.44y	—	6.92*	96.70*	44.39*
Brussels (c)	34.815	80.76	14.883	8.69	5.5865*	14.463	—	13.9865	6.43
Frankfurt	2.3310	5.4244	—	53.45*	3.743x	97.20*	6.736*	93.87*	43.16*
London (z)	2.32625	—	5.4275	9.2840	1.450	5.57975	80.675	5.7810	12.5925
Milan	623.95	1450.80	267.29	156.11	—	260.04	17.9815	251.15	115.38
Paris	3.93325	9.29675	171.300*	—	6.4150x	166.400*	11.5175*	160.960*	73.750*
Zurich	2.481	5.7095	106.41*	62.18*	0.3978*	103.33*	7.17*	—	46.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4135; Escudo: 24.35; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.745; Schilling: 16.495; Sw. krona: 3.9140; Yen: 291.0; Belgian financial franc: 35.75.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities *Dealers Assn.*, over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices May 23, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	41⅞	41¾
1st Bk Sy	39¼	40
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	15⅝	16⅛
Midl Bks	24½	25¼
Shaw Cp	30½	32
U Va Bks	14⅞	15⅛
Va N Bnk	18¼	19¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	22¼	22¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	2½	3½
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnl	11	12½
Addisn W	9¼	9⅝
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	4⅛	4⅝
Alico Inc	7½	8
Aliyn Bac	4¾	5⅛
A El Lab	1⅞	1⅝
Am Exp	38⅞	39⅜
Am Finl	12⅞	12½
Am Furn	3	3⅜
Am Greet	14¼	14¾
Am Telev	15¾	16½
Am Weld	8¼	9
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadile	4⅜	4¼
Anheus B	35½	36
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWIG	16¾	17¼
Arvida	5½	5⅞
AsCC Bot	15	15¼
AllGas Lt	12⅜	12¾
Baird At	3⅝	4
Balt PnlC	7½	8¼
Bang Hy	12¼	13
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅜
Bassett F	18¾	19½
Bayls Mk	8¾	9¼
Beeline F	4¼	5¼
Betz Lab	42½	43½
Bibb Co	7¾	8½
Bird Son	44½	47½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	28¾	29¼
Benza Int	2½	2¾
Boz AH	4½	4⅞
Braden	4¾	5¼
Brinks	11½	12
Brks Sca	12¾	14½
Brwning	3⅛	3⅝
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	7½	8
Burn Sim	5¾	6¼
CalWSv	24½	25½
Campl Ch	1¾	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅝	2
Cap Swst	4¼	5¼
Capln Air	1½	1¾
Cap Tec	2¼	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVl PS	10¼	10¾
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Bridg	78½	80

	Bid	Ask
Chilin Cp	2½	3
ChrsSe	116½	119½
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	29	29½
CitznUt B	26¼	26¾
Clark Mf	27½	28½
Clow Cp	8⅞	9⅜
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	16½	17½
Coml Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24	24¾
Con Pap	39	40
Craw Co	22	23½
Cross Co	12¾	13½
Cullr Fed	2½	3
Daniv M	4½	5¼
Data Dgn	2	2⅜
Data 100	14⅞	15⅜
Dayt Inc	21½	24½
Decor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	41½	42½
Delhi Oil	2¾	3⅛
DeLux C	34	34¾
Del CnT	10½	11½
Del IntBr	30	31
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	9¾	10½
Divn Cru	16¼	17¼
Doculel	7¼	7⅝
Dollar G	5¼	5⅝
Dorch G	10⅝	10⅞
Dow Jone	[illegible]	30½
Dovie DB	9¼	9¾
Dunkin D	4⅜	5
Duriron	16½	17½
Eb erlnln	2¼	2¾
Econ Lab	32⅛	32⅝
ElPas El	9½	9⅞
Elba Syst	6¼	7
Elder Be	4	4⅝
Elec Nucl	5⅞	6⅝
Elec Mod	1⅜	1¾
Energy C	5¾	6¼
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	15⅞	161
Eric Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	18	18¾
Fab Tek	1¼	1⅝
Fingrht	2⅞	2¾
Fst Bost	18¼	19
Flcknor	17⅜	7⅞
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅜
Forest O	9½	9⅞
Frmigli	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	8¾	8¾
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frnkln El	8¼	8¾
Frnd Ice	23	23¾
Gov EFI	10	10½
Graph Cn	17¼	18¼
Green Mt	6½	7
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅜
Gulf Intst	8½	9
Gyrodn	3⅞	4⅜
Harper R	8⅝	9⅛
Henred F	17	17¾
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hcover	12⅜	12⅞
Horiz Res	3¾	4⅜
Huck Mfg	4¼	4⅝
Huds Pap	18½	20
Hyall Cp	5⅛	5½
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4⅞	5⅝
Intra Ind	1¼	1⅞
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrmt G	10¼	10¾

	Bid	Ask
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	2½	13½
Jifly Fds	⅞	¼
Joslyn M	16¼	17
KMS Ind	3⅝	4
Kaisr Sll	35⅞	36⅝
KaisSll pf	20	20½
Kalvar	3½	3¾
Kaman A	16⅜	16⅞
Kampg A	7⅛	7⅝
Kate Gre	1	1½
Kear Tr	5¼	5⅝
Kelly Svc	13	13¾
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	13⅛	13⅝
Key CusF	4⅝	5⅛
King Int	1⅞	2⅜
Kap Vog	11¼	12¼
Lance n	22¾	23½
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Co	1¾	2¼
Lin Bcast	5⅞	6¼
Log Elrn	2½	3
Madisn G	11⅛	11⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	47½	48¼
Manor C	2¼	2¾
Marit Frt	7¼	7¾
Maul LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	35	36
McQuay	9½	10¼
Measur	18¾	19¼
Medtrn	40¼	41
Merid In	2¼	3
Mdlsx W	12¾	13½
Midld Ca	1¾	2⅛
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	55	57
Miner In	4¼	4¾
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	12⅛	12⅞
Mrs S Pie	10¼	11
Monf Col	5	5⅝
Moore P	8¼	9¼
Moore S	7¼	18¼
Molch M	3¼	4¼
Mct Club	4⅛	4⅝
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	6	6¼
Nal G&O	8¾	9½
Nat Lib	2⅞	3¼
N Patent	7¼	7⅝
N SecRsh	4⅜	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3¾	4¼
NJ Nat G	12	12¾
Nielsn A	20¼	20¾
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	9⅛	9½
N Eur Oil	27½	28¼
Nortrp Kl	25½	26¼
NW NatG	6¾	7⅛
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Cp	13¼	14
Ogilvy M	19½	20½
Ohio Ferr	14	14⅝
Oil Shale	3¼	3½
Ormont	5¼	5⅝
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	29⅜	29⅞
PacGa R	23½	24¼
Pakco	1	1¼
Park Dr	20½	21
Parks H	2¾	3¼
Pauley P	4⅛	4½
Peerl Mf	11½	12¼

	Bid	Ask
Pa Enter	4	14½
PnzlOff B	8⅛	8⅝
Pepsi BW	6	6½
Petrolit	73	74½
Pettibon	21½	22½
Philip L	10⅝	11
Piedmt A	4⅜	4⅞
Pinkrtn	38	38¾
Plon HiB	27⅞	28⅜
Pistilin	1¾	2½
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9½	9⅞
P Bennet	37¾	38¼
PulD Cap	4	4¼
Qual Inns	1⅞	2⅜
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	5¼	5¾
Raych Co	248	253
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6¼	6½
Road Ex	38½	39½
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3½	4½
Roselon	3½	4
Rouse	3⅝	35
Rus Stov	14	14¾
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	18¾	20
Sels Delt	3⅛	3½
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	34½	35¼
Snap Tls	33¼	34¼
Solid Sta	10½	11½
S Cal Wat	10⅝	11⅛
Sw Gs Cp	7⅞	8¼
Sw El Sv	3¾	14½
Standyn	13¾	14½
Std Regis	16¾	17½
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Sugdal F	2⅞	2⅝
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	37¾	38¾
Taylr Wl	18½	19
Tech Pub	6¾	7½
Techcre	16⅜	16⅞
Tecum P	32	34
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	6½	7
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	24	27
Trifm OG	3⅝	4
Tyson F	18½	10¾
Un McGll	7¼	8
US Bknt	3⅞	4¼
US TrkLn	11⅞	12⅜
Up Pen P	15⅝	5⅞
Valley Gs	7½	8½
VanD Air	6¾	7½
Vance S	3¾	4⅛
Velcro	6⅞	7¼
Ventron	23¾	24½
Wads Pu	5¼	6
Wsh NG	9⅝	10⅛
Webb Re	7⅞	8⅜
Weco Dvl	1⅜	1⅞
Weight W	11¾	12¼
Weldirn	2	3
Welling M	8⅝	96
Well Gar	4¼	5
Welsbch	3¾	4½
Wsln Mfg	1¾	2¼
Westmd	46	47
Wisc PL	16	16⅝
Wdwrd L	19⅞	20⅜
Wright W	4½	4⅞
ZionUt B	4¾	15½

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London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	180	176	177.50-178	177 -178
Oct	174	170.50	173.55-173.85	172 -172.25
Dec	173	170.50	172.75-172.95	171 -172
Mar	170	168	169.50-170	169 -169.50
May	170	167.50	169 -169.50	168.50-169.50
Aug	169	168	167 -169.50	168 -169
Oct	168	167	167.05-169	167 -168.50
Lots: 1,757.				
COCOA				
Unavailable.				
COFFEE				
May	449	445	445 -446	439 -440
Jul	441.50	437	439 -440	434 -434.50
Sep	433	429	433 -433.50	426 -427.50
Nov	429.50	426	428.50-429	423 -424
Jan	432	429	430.50-432	424.50-425
Mar	435.50	432	434 -435	429 -430
May	439	437	437 -440	431 -433
Lots: 1,229.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	548 - 549	552.50- 553
3 months	567 - 568	571.50- 572
Cathodes: spot	536.50- 537	541 - 542
3 months	555.50- 556	561 - 561.50
Tin: spot	2,985 -2,987	2,972 -2,973
3 months	3,027 -3,028	3,017 -3,019
Lead: spot	153 - 155	175 - 175.50
3 months	154 - 155	167 - 167.50
Zinc: spot	320 - 321	321 - 322
3 months	314 - 314.50	314.25- 314.50
Silver: spot	203.10- 203.70	204.60- 205
3 months	209.10- 209.70	210.80- 211

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug			—	
Oct			1,800	
Dec			—	
Mar			—	
May			—	
Aug			—	
COCOA				
May	—	—	515 -580	+5
Jul	—	—	505 -525	—13
Sep	510	473	497.50-498	+10
Dec	504	489	491.50-492	+2.50
Mar	501	487	489 -490	+1
May		496	488 -492	+4
Lots: 1,200.				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	40.20
Albert Heijn	102
Algemenbank	329
Amrobank	80.10
A'dam	165
Fokker	43.60
Heineken	160
H.V.A.	58.60
Holl-Am-H	64.50
Hoogovens	58.90
K.L.M.	56.80
Pakhoed	147.20
Philips new	26
Robeco	173.50
Rolinco	124.90
Royal Dutch	83.80
Unilever	104.20
Van Ommer	273.50
Ver Mach	183

Brussels	
Arbed	4,340
Brux-Lamb	2,110
Cock Ougree	1,152
Electrobel	6,030
GB-Inno-BM	2,080
Hoboken	4,250
Pétrofina	5,330
Ph. Gevaert	1,110
Soc. Générale	2,830
Solvay	2,650
Un Minière	1,595

Frankfurt	
AEG	81
BASF	138.30
Bayer	120.50
Commerzbk	202
Cont. Gummi	74.50
Daimler	300
Demag	189
DeutBank	328
DresdeBk	232.90
Gels Aktier	89
Hoechst	128
Hoesch	52
Karstadt	450
Kaufhof	250.50
KHD	128.50
Lufthansa	60.20
Mannesmann	264
Metallgesell	249
Neckermann	100
Rheinstahl	57.10
RWE new	118.50
Schering	405.50
Siemens	259.50
Thyssen	73.70
Veba	98
Volkswagen	103.60

London	
Anglo-Am Cp	4.90
Anglo-Am	£31.00
Barclay Bk	2.92
Beecham Gr	3.04
BICC	1.25
Boots	2.63
Bowater	1.63
Brit-Am Tob	3.25
Brit. Oxyg	0.57½
Brit. Pet	4.74
BLMC	0.08¼
Burmah	0.29
CadburySch	0.45
Chartered	1.94
Courtaulds	1.30
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.11
Decca Rec	2.04
Distillers	1.43
Dunlop	0.48
E Muslind	1.95
GEC	1.27
FreeStGed	£32.00
GKN	2.53
Glaxo Gr	4.30
Gt Un St	1.95
Guinness	1.09
Hawker-Sidd	2.84
Hudson Bay	£13.25
Imp Chem	2.84
Imps	0.61
Mar&Spen	2.34
MetalBox	3.04
Nichols	0.45
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	3.38
Rank Org	1.73
Royal Dutch	£27.00¾
R.T.Z.	1.99
Shell	3.33
Thorn (A)	1.52
Tube Invest	2.92
Union Carb	5.60
Vickers	1.31
War L3½	£23.00¾
West Deep	£22.25
West Drief	£53.25
West Hold	£39.50
West Min	2.10
Woolworth	0.49
ZCI	0.70

Milan	
Bastogi	1,470
Erba	3,660
Ercole Marell	631
Fiat	1,179
Finsider	340.50
Generali	66,510
IFI	2,610
Italgas	510
Italsider	515.25
LaRinas	93
Montedis	647
Olivetti	1,160
Pirelli	7,265
Snia Visco	1,550
Terni	65

Paris	
Air Liquide	350
Alimentaire	62
BSN	538
Carrefour	1,630
Cim Lafarge	172.80
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	457.80
CFP	132
CGE	322
CCF	146
Ferodo	306.20
Imetal	84.90
L'Oréal	833
Mach Bull	34.35
Michelin	1,070
Moët-Henn	510
Moulinex	285
Paribas	165.50
PUK	128
Penarroya	58
Perrier	124
Peugeot	242
Rh Poulenc	137.10
Sacilor	85.40
St Gobain	143
Suez	240
Télémécan.	929
Thomson	200
Usinor	91.70

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,250
B Boveri	1,375
Ciba-Geigy	1,730
Cr Suisse	2,775
Fischer	530
HofRocheN	10,600
Nestlé	3,325
Sandoz	1,700
Sté B Suisse	423
Sulzer	2,200
U.B. Suisse	2,995

European Gold Markets

May 23, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	172.60	173.40	—1.35
Zurich	172.00	173.25	—1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	177.56	178.76	—0.12

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½- 5	3¾- 4¼	2½- 3	9½-10
1 M.	5⅛- 5⅝	4⅜- 4⅞	3½- 3¾	10¼-10¾
3 M.	5⅝- 6⅛	4½- 5	3¾- 4¼	10¾-11¼
6 M.	6⅜- 7⅛	4⅝- 5⅛	4⅝- 5⅛	11⅞-12⅜
1 Y.	7½- 8	5⅞- 6⅜	5⅝- 6¼	13⅛-13⅝

Market Summary

May 23, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sony Corp	305,300	11	+¼
Am Tel&Tel	202,100	49⅞	+⅞
Telepromp	174,500	6⅞	+⅝
Lockhd Airc	152,300	11¼	+2⅜
RCA	146,500	19¾	+1
Tex Util	128,300	21	+¼
Teaco Inc	120,500	24¼	
Safeway Str	117,100	48⅛	+⅜
Honeywell	116,800	36	+1¾
IntFlav Fr	114,100	30⅞	—¼
Gulf Oil	112,200	19	
FedNat Mtg	111,000	18	+⅞
Gulf Resrc	110,600	23½	+1
Comw Edis	107,900	24¼	—⅛
Xero Cp	107,700	76½	+2⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.87	17.61
Advances	987	729
Declines	403	628
Unchanged	410	453
Total issues	1800	1810
New 1975 highs	94	51
New 1975 lows	8	5

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kaiser Ind	83,700	10	+⅜
Syntex Corp	65,800	42⅜	—⅛
Combust Eq	42,600	16⅛	+¾
Coachmn In	42,100	12⅛	+2⅛
TesoroPt wt	29,500	10⅞	
GraingrW	28,600	24¾	+¾
Earth Rsrcs	23,300	14½	+⅞
South Roy	23,000	52	+2⅜
LCA Corp	22,400	8	+¾
LoewsTh wt	21,400	6⅜	+¼

Approx total stock sales 2,000,000
Stock sales year ago 1,845,512

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
87.73	86.83	87.73	+0.90

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	823.37	835.50	818.21	831.90	+12.99
20 Trn	167.28	169.25	166.30	167.98	+1.11
15 Util	76.94	77.55	76.43	77.17	—0.06
65 Stk	251.20	254.47	249.63	253.16	+2.82

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.60	100.67	102.12	+1.40
15 Railroads	38.72	38.03	38.44	+0.28
60 Utilities	40.19	39.14	39.94	+0.21
500 Stocks	91.02	89.30	90.58	+1.19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.05	47.75	48.05	+0.60
Industrials	53.58	53.28	53.58	+0.70
Transportation	32.19	32.08	32.15	+0.18
Utilities	31.03	30.79	31.03	+0.29
Finance	50.70	50.27	50.70	+0.73

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 22	195,113	365,970	2,384
May 21	171,908	367,119	2,323
May 20	194,201	361,414	1,718
May 19	198,592	373,222	2,208
May 16	185,421	345,178	2,930
May 15	220,666	462,285	3,014

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

May 23, 1975

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	172.60	173.40	— 1.35
Zurich	172.00	173.25	— 1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	177.56	178.76	— 0.12

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1,143.33 +10.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
[illegible] — International Bankers.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—94

Allis Chalm	Grummn Cp	PubSvc Ind
Am Baker	Gulf Resrc	Pueblo Int
AmBldg M	Gif RES PF A	QuakStOil
Am Hoist	Gif Res pf B	Questr pfA
Am Home	Hall Frank	Raymnd Int
Am Strs	Handy Har	RCA
Ameron	Harnishfgr	Reeves Bro
Amsted	Harris Cp	Rexnord Inc
ARA Svc	HelenCurt A	Rexnrd pfA
Barber Oil	Helme Prod	Rexnrd pfB
Belco Pet	Hewlett Pck	RioGran pf
Beldg Hem	Hous Fabric	Rite Aid
Boeing	Ill Power	Rubbermd
Bril Pet	Jim Walter	Sanders
Caesar Worl	JimW 1.60pf	Shell Oil
CelanpfA	KanGasEl	Simp Pat
Centrn Data	*Levi Straus*	*Skyline Cp*
Chesebrgh	Lockhd Airc	StaleyMf wi
Cont Oil	Loral Corp	Suburb Pro
CrouseHd pf	Lubrizol	Tesoro Pet
Deseret P	Malrey Co	Texasgulf
E Systems	Masco Cp	TexPacLd
Elgin Natl	Mich Tube	TRW Inc
Elixir Ind	Mohw Rub	TRW 4.40pf
Emerson El	Morr Knud	Tucson GE
FedSignS	MtFuel Sup	Union Elec
Fst Chart	Nat Chemsh	Un Nuclear
Fstlnt Bcsh	Nat Presto	Wachov Cp
FstUnR Es	Nat Semicn	Wachovia pf
Gibraltr Fin	*Nat Starch*	Watkins Jhn
Gldd Lewls	Philips Ind	White Cons
GtWnFinl		

NEW LOWS—8

Arkans Best	Cyclops Cp	NoAmMtg
BenlStd Mtg	GifSU 4.52pf	TriSou Mtg
CabotCab F	NIM 10.60pf	

U.S. Retail Sales Rise 1.8 Per Cent in Week

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuters).—Retail sales rose $195 million, or 1.8 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted $11.1 billion in the week ended May 17 and were 8.4 per cent ahead of the year-ago week, the Commerce Department said today.

Durable goods sales declined by $1 million to a seasonally-adjusted $3.22 billion while non-durable goods sales rose $196 million to $7.88 billion.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
67½	34¼	StJoeM 2.40	6	x223	63½	60	62¾	+3¼
12⅝	8¾	StJoLtP 1.12		11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	35	24	23½	23½	—½
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		x32	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	77	26¾	26¼	26¾	+⅝
12⅝	10½	SanDGs 1.20		63	11¾	11½	11⅝	+⅛
9⅝	2½	Sandrs Asso		557	9½	9	9⅛	+⅛
23⅛	8¼	Sangamo .70	12	9	23	23	23	
9½	5¼	SJuanR .80t	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
30⅞	24¾	SFeInd 1.80	6	322	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+¼
8⅜	7¼	SFeInd pf.50		5	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
27⅜	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	x526	26½	24¾	25¼	+1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SargWel .40	10	23	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saul RlEst		92	3⅞	3¼	3⅛	—⅛
8¾	6½	SavanE .66r	4	60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
11⅜	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	11	11	11	—¼
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	11	35	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+½
7½	1¾	SavinB Mc	30	95	7⅜	7	7	—½
4⅜	2⅛	Saxon Ind	14	82	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	6	35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6	2⅜	Schaeler Cp		1	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	—⅛
67¼	44½	SchergPl .80	26	358	61½	60¼	60½	—½
27⅝	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	18	452	25¾	25	25⅝	+¾
88⅜	69	Schlumb .60	28	299	83	82⅛	82⅞	+¼
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	4	82	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
19⅝	8⅝	ScotLFd .72	5	58	19	18½	18⅝	+
15¼	9⅝	ScottFetz 1	8	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
12⅞	8¼	ScottFor .68	6	33	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+¾
19⅛	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	420	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—¼
11½	5	Scottys .10	13	4	9½	9½	9½	
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	13	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
36	25½	Scovil pf2.50		3	36	36	36	+¼
6	4	ScudDuoVt		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
8½	7¼	Scud pf.82k		23	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
19⅞	10⅜	SeaCont .20	5	23	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
31¼	21⅜	SeabCL 1.40	4	183	23½	22¾	22¾	
5½	2½	SeabWA .14t	9	57	5¼	5	5¼	+⅜
37	27	Seagram .80	13	17	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	+1
6½	3	Seagrave	14	10	5	4⅞	5	+⅜
10⅝	7	SealdPw .72	7	17	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
25¾	13⅞	SearleG .52	16	493	24¼	23⅝	24	+⅜
73⅝	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	24	x626	67⅜	66½	67	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	69	58	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
34⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .13	9	95	31	29¼	31	+1⅞
6⅞	3¼	SvcCpInt .10	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
9¼	5½	Servml .60	5	22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Shakspre .28	11	4	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Shapell .10	8	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
49½	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	82	49¾	48⅜	49¾	+1⅛
31	11¾	ShellT 1.10e	5	1	30¾	30¼	30¾	+⅛
8	4¼	ShellrGl .56	4	40	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+¼
32½	24	*ShellGl pf 3*		2	30½	30½	30½	
16	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
48⅛	34⅞	SherwW 2.20	6	28	44	43½	43⅝	—¼
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z150	71	70	70	—2
10½	8¼	SierrPac .92	7	18	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
18⅛	14⅛	SignalCo .90	6	39	16½	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
16¾	14	Signal pf 1		6	15	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
38⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	31	37¾	37	37⅞	+¼
7¼	2½	SimPrec .12	10	46	6½	6	6¼	—⅛
19⅛	12	Simm .93a	10	7	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8¼	SimpPat .40	30	92	17⅞	16	17¼	+2¼
16½	9½	SingerCo .40		198	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
36	27½	Singr pf3.50		3	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
25¼	10¾	SkaggCo .60	12	20	25¾	25¼	25¾	+¼
58¼	53⅛	Skelly 1.20a	6	3	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+⅜
11¾	6⅞	Skil Corp	111	2	10	10	10	—¼
24⅛	14⅜	Skyline .24	74	446	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+1
9⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60	42	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Smithlnt .24	12	157	28⅞	27⅝	28¾	+1⅛
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	32	55⅞	55	55¾	+¼
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	5	3	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	6	15⅜	15½	15½	—⅛
11	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Sonesta Int	2	5	3¼	3½	3½	—⅛
11⅞	5	SonyCp .02a	29	3053	11	10¾	11	+¼
36	29	SooLin 4.50e	7	1	31	31	31	+⅛
15⅝	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	170	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
14½	9½	SoJerln 1.56	6	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
13⅜	8	Southdown	2	30	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
24⅜	16½	Sdwn pf1.60		59	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—½
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
8½	5¾	SoestPS .64r	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
19¾	16½	SoCalE 1.68	5	109	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
11	8¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	440	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
1—⅝	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	6	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
53⅞	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	x30	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	+⅝
34	28⅜	SoNETl 2.84	9	49	30	29⅞	30	
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	9	214	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
56½	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	78	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝	+1⅝
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		4	56¼	56	56¼	+½
6¼	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		15	6	6	6	
27½	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	x29	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+⅜
25¼	15¾	Southld .40b	14	x216	24½	23⅞	24½	+1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	5	28	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
18¾	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	311	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
8⅜	5	Sparton .24	4	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	SperryHut 1	8	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
46⅛	25⅞	SperryR .76	12	239	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+⅜
12⅝	5⅞	Sprague El	9	61	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
10⅜	8⅜	Spring M .75	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19½	14¼	SquarD 1.10	11	202	17	16¾	16¾	
41½	24⅜	Squibb .84	19	143	38⅛	37½	37⅝	
92½	40	StleyMfg 2	5	50	72¼	71¼	72	+1
35⅛	34⅞	StaleyMf wi		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+1½
23⅛	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		20	22	21⅞	22	+¼
69⅛	52½	StdBrands 2	16	47	66¾	66	66¼	+½
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		y10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+½
50⅜	28¼	StBPaint .32	27	122	40½	40¼	40½	
29⅝	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	304	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+½
46⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	7	445	45⅝	44	44⅞	+1⅜
66⅝	44¼	StOilOh 1.36	19	420	65½	64½	65¼	+1
54½	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z50	3	53	53	+⅜
8⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	4	16	7⅛	7	7	
8⅛	6⅛	StdPrud .66	8	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+½
8⅝	6	Stenray .60	7	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	18	18	18	+⅛
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv		137	2⅜	2	2⅜	—⅛
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10e		x20	11	10⅞	11	
70⅜	40	StauffCh 2.20	8	972	69¼	68½	68½	—¼
6⅞	4⅜	Sterchl .48	8	2	6⅛	6	6	
25½	16⅛	SterDrug .70	15	368	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	92	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
16⅞	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	223	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅝
24⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	7	21	24	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	24	17	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
52⅞	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	9	13	49⅛	48⅛	49	+⅝
11⅝	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	
16⅝	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
21¼	12¼	StorerBdg 1	10	12	20	19⅞	20	
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	x19	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
32½	19	StuWor 1.32	15	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
57½	46	StuWr pfB5		2	56	56	56	+⅜
24⅛	16	StW pfA1.40		19	23⅜	22⅞	23	—⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
15	11¾	SubProGs 1	6	65	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅝
8⅜	4⅜	SuCrest .20a		4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	4	52	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+⅛
40	32½	Sun O pf2.25		28	34⅞	34⅛	34½	
19	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	11	93	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	
21¾	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	35	19⅞	19¼	19¼	—⅜
40	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		4	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	—⅛
15¼	9	SunshMn .48	17	129	15⅛	14¼	14⅜	—⅝
25⅝	15	SupValu .90	8	2	22½	22½	22½	—¼
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	11	34	164¾	162	164¾	+2¼
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	12	27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
15	13	Supm pf1.30		1	15	15	15	
16⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	3	15	1	12¾	12¾	
5⅝	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	11	11	5⅛	5	5	
7	4	Swank .48	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	12	65	22	21½	21⅞	—⅛
41	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	41	41	41	+⅜
6	3	Systron Don	38	43	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
T								
25⅝	11⅜	TaftBrd .80	8	19	23¾	23¼	23¾	
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3⅛	3	3	
8⅜	5	Talley .40	6	x32	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
14⅞	9½	TampaE .96	10	468	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+¼
40¾	11⅛	Tandy Corp	11	123	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		x26	6	5¾	5⅞	
7⅛	4⅜	Technicolr	6	9	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅝	5	Technicon	14	32	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
37¼	18⅛	Tektronx .20	13	160	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	+⅝
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
16⅞	9½	Teledyn .52t	10	356	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
6⅞	1½	Telepmpt		1745	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅜
3⅛	⅞	Telex Cp		63	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.60	6	238	21½	21¼	21⅜	
2⅛	⅝	Tenneco wt A		50	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
97⅝	74	Tennc pf5.50		40	79¼	78¼	78¼	—2
20¼	13½	TesoroP .40	4	416	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	5	1205	24⅞	23¾	24¼	
39½	28¼	TexCom .90	13	14	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+⅛
32⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	67	29¾	29	29¾	+⅝
30⅝	23⅝	TexGsT1.88	6	x59	29	29	29	+⅛
29	25	TxGs pf1.50		x17	28½	28½	28½	+½
33¾	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	302	34	32⅞	34	+¾
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
114½	61	TexInst 1	22	389	110¾	109⅛	110½	+1⅜
8⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	6	671	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	262	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+⅜
31⅝	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	16	19	33¼	32⅞	33	+1¼
23⅛	18	TexUt 1.24	10	1283	21¼	20⅞	21	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Texfi Ind		6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	29	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
29⅝	20¼	Textr pf2.08		14	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
23¼	15	Textr pf1.40		4	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
17⅛	9⅜	Thiokol .70	6	109	17	16½	16⅞	+⅜
45½	25⅜	ThomBet .72	24	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	+¾
11	5	Thomln .40b	14	34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
6⅜	4¼	ThrftDs .40	10	30	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
19⅝	10⅜	Tl Corp 1	16	144	15⅛	15	15	
40	30¼	TidwatM .60	8	8	37	36⅞	36⅞	—⅛
14	7¼	TigerIn .40e	10	126	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
53½	24¾	Timelnc 2	10	204	49¼	48½	49¼	+¾
19⅞	10¾	TimeMir .50	11	26	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
32½	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	6	27	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+⅜
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		33	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Todd Shipyd		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20	16⅜	ToledoEd 2	7	18	19⅞	19½	19½	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	11	35	8	8	8	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40	7	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
28	13⅛	TraneCo .96	14	16	27½	27	27½	+⅛
39½	27⅛	TranUn 1.56	11	100	30½	30	30⅛	—⅜
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		83	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
16⅛	11⅜	TWA pf 2		2	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
12⅛	7⅛	TranWF .16	9	66	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
9⅛	6	Transam .59	13	297	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
21½	17⅛	Tranlnc 1.84		x30	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
9	7⅛	Transco .80	12	33	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Transcn .45	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
17⅛	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	50	16⅛	15¾	16	+⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	11	298	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+⅝
36	28	Travelr pf 2		7	32	31⅜	32	
10⅛	4¼	TRE Corp		56	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		128	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
3	2½	TriSou Mtge		21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
16	11⅛	Trialnd .90a	3	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
10⅜	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	71	10	10	10	10	
20⅜	9½	Trinity .80	4	38	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
22⅝	13¾	Tropican .20	17	x25	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
23	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	247	23⅜	23	23¼	+¼
55	48½	TRW f4.50		2	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+1
58½	41¾	TRW pf4.40		19	60	59	59⅞	+1
10¼	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	118	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
11⅜	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	105	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
17⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	69	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+½
24⅜	13½	TylerCp .60	5	35	21¾	21	21¾	—⅛
U								
23	13¾	UAL I .n60a	6	87	21	20⅜	20⅞	+⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	14	22	21½	21⅝	—⅛
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	x16	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
11⅜	8¼	UMC Ind 1	6	x54	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
3	1⅛	*UMET Tr*		2	2	2	2	—⅛
10½	9¼	Unarco .50	3	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
9⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	7	106	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	90	69⅞	67½	67⅞	+⅞
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	460	64⅛	63	63½	+⅞
12⅛	8	UnCom 1.33	7	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
7¼	2½	Union Corp	11	57	7	6¾	6⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	88	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	+¼
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z100	40	40	40	—1
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z20	32	32	32	
26¾	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		8	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
40	32½	UnOCal 1.98	5	131	37	36¼	37	+⅜
52	43	*UOCa pf2.50*		4	47½	47⅛	47½	+⅜
80¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	108	77¾	76½	77½	+½
13⅝	11	UnPac pf.47		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Unlona Inc		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
9	6⅜	Uniroyal	6	49	8⅛	8	8⅛	
81¾	66½	Unlryal pf 8		z390	78¼	77	77	—¾
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		79	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		77	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
8⅜	6	UnitCp .70e		67	8	7⅞	8	+⅜
9⅝	4⅛	U FinCal .20	7	152	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
10	6⅛	UnGasP .60	7	251	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	19	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Unirind .36b	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	*Unitrin pf.42*		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
5¼	1⅜	Unitinn .10		22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	2	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+⅛
15½	12⅝	UnMM 1.40	8	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	
14¼	8	Un Nuclr		295	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		7	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	6	UnitRefg .48	4	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
34	25½	USFldG 2.48	13	63	24	33½	34	+⅛
17¼	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e		7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	71	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		5	23⅛	23	23	
7½	2⅞	US Home		110	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2⅜	US Ind .33r		80	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
14	9¼	*USLeasg .24*	9	63	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2	US RltyInv		32	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅛	US Shoe .95	6	20	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
65⅛	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	993	58⅝	57	57½	+1⅛
20⅜	13⅜	USTobac .90	11	7	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
49½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	151	48	46⅞	48	+1⅛
128	84¼	UnTech pf 8		31	117	114	117	+2¼
15¼	12½	UniTel 1.08	9	260	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
1½	7-16	UniTel wt		379	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
20⅜	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		29	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
8½	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	113	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
29	16⅜	UnivarCp 1		4	25	24½	25	+⅛
38⅜	25⅛	UnivLeaf 2	7	12	38¼	37⅞	38½	+¾
18	11⅛	UOP .90	7	195	14⅞	12⅞	14⅛	+⅜
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	219	46	45½	45	+½
16⅛	10	USLIFE .38	8	343	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅜
18½	8½	UslifeF .96a		19	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
19	12	USM stp1.20	4	55	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
24½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		4	24	24	24	—⅛
70⅞	29⅛	Utahlntl 1	21	183	67⅜	66⅛	67⅜	+1½
28⅛	23½	UtahPL 2.36	8	56	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
V								
12½	6½	Varian .20	11	154	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
27⅜	23¾	Veeder 1.72	6	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅛	2	Venice .20	23	x13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11	VestSec 1.25		7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
32¼	21½	Velco Offsh	13	61	27½	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	52	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
8½	2⅝	Viacom Int	10	22	7⅛	7½	7⅜	+⅛
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		18	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	x306	11	10¾	11	+¼
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		y180	68	68	68	+¼
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		y1350	69	69	69	+⅛
53	41	VaEP pf 5		y130	48	47¼	47¼	+1⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Vornado Inc	14	61	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
12⅞	8¼	*VSI Corp .60*	5	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
33¾	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	14	31⅜	31¼	31½	+⅜
W								
19¾	12¼	Wachova .76	9	84	20	19½	20	+⅜
42	27¾	Wach pf2.20		58	43¾	41¾	43¼	+2
4⅛	3½	WachRl .84e		5	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	10	18	12⅛	12	12	
32	29⅛	W'krA 1.40a	10	57	31⅛	30¾	31	+⅝
22½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
10½	6	WallMur .40	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅞	9½	WalMart .12	21	73	21⅛	20⅜	21	+⅝
12⅝	6½	WangL .05e	15	62	13⅝	12⅜	13⅜	—⅛
9¼	4⅛	Ward Foodso	22	8	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .30	8	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
9½	3¼	WnerCo .50	6	2	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅛	3¼	WrnCom .50	7	495	16⅝	16	16⅝	+½
34	17	WRNC pf1.25		2	32	32	32	
35⅞	25	WarnerL .92	17	477	35⅛	33⅞	35	
22¼	13⅛	Warn S 1.50	9	12	19⅛	19¼	19¼	—⅛
18	7	WashGs 1.88	5	18	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅛
[illegible]	9½	WashNat .68	5	3	[illegible]	11½	[illegible]	
15⅛	12¼	WashStl 1a	3	17	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	5	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
9⅞	4	Waste Mgnt	10	43	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
3½	1⅝	WalkrJ .26e	18	41	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3	WayGcs .40	19	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15½	10½	WayG pf1.50		1	13	13	13	+⅛
7	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	7	1	7	7	7	—⅛
4⅝	2½	Webb Del E	10	9	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
9⅛	6¼	WeilMcL .60	8	22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
21⅜	15	WeisMkt .60	9	1	20¼	20	20	+
13⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .75	7	26	13	12⅞	13	+
7	5⅛	WellFM .900		20	5⅞	5½	5⅞	—
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
52	45	WPPP pf4.50		z100	49	49	49	
37⅛	13¼	WstPtPep 2	7	33	37	35⅛	37	+
9⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	7	129	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	—
25⅝	13⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	34	24⅝	24	24⅛	+
16⅞	7⅛	WnCo NAm	17	95	16⅛	15⅝	16	+
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	26	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
13⅝	8¼	WnPub'h .30	5	22	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
15¼	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	53	164	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	52	53	53	—1
42¼	30	WnUn pf4.90		1	40	40	40	+1
45	32½	WnUn pf4.60		2	42	41	42	+1
17½	9¼	WestgEl .97	47	594	17	16¾	17	+
50¼	39	Wst E pf3.80		z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
[illegible]	15¼	Wstvco 1.30	5	[illegible]	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+
41⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .60	22	473	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+
18¼	10⅛	WhelFry .30	10	48	16¼	16	[illegible]	+
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	7	24¼	24	24	
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z20	59½	59½	59½	+
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z170	47	48	48	—1
27	15⅛	Whlrpool .80	42	165	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	+
13¼	8¼	WhitCon .50	7	687	21	19⅞	21	+
35	32	WhtCn pfA 3		1	33⅛	33¼	33¼	+
34	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	[illegible]	32¼	[illegible]	—
10⅛	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	4	69	8⅛	8	8⅛	+
3⅛	1⅝	Whittaker	9	74	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
12⅛	7⅜	WickerCrp 1	7	319	11½	11	11½	+
4¼	2¼	Wiebdt'St .79	10	7	4	4	4	—
37⅝	25¼	WilmsCo .60	7	421	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	+
54	29¾	WilmsCo wi		77	44⅛	42⅝	44⅛	+
6⅝	2¼	Winnbago		20	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—
39⅝	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	77	39⅞	38¼	39¼	+
25½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	397	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	40	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	
13⅞	6⅛	Wometco .56	9	x17	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	14	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅛	
15	11⅛	WiscPS 1.72	8	x16	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—
17⅛	7	WoodsCp .48	8	x42	15⅞	15½	15¾	+
17¼	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	7	216	15⅞	15⅜	16	+
29	[illegible]	Wolw pf2.20		6	27	26¾	27	+
6⅛	2⅝	World Airw	6	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
61¼	43½	Wrigly 2.40a	12	13	61¼	61	61⅛	+
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		54	3¼	3	3	—
X								
37¼	50¼	XeroxCp 1	19	1077	76½	75⅞	76½	+2⅜
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	265	10⅛	9½	9½	—
Y								
10¼	4¾	Yates Ind	6	27	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+
13	9¾	YngsSD .40a	5	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
Z								
19¼	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	6	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—
28⅝	22¼	Zapata .60	4	176	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+1
58	47	Zapata pf 2		3	52	52	52	
6	2¼	Zayre Corp	24	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29¼	10	ZenithRad 1	101	85	24⅞	24	24⅛	+
10⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .28	11	66	9⅝	9¼	9½	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEWS TO THE WORLD

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International Herald Tribune
Ask for it in flight.

Tokyo Exchange

May 23, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	251
Canon	222
Dai Nip. Print.	465
Fuji Bank	380
Fuji Photo	355
Hitachi	164
Honda Motor	615
C. Itoh	414
Japan Air L.	1,660
Kansai El. P.	710
Kao Soap	386
Kirin Brewery	308
Komatsu	327
Kubota	320
Matsu E. Ind.	537
Matsu E. Wks.	383
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	129
Mitsubi Corp.	485
Mitsui Co.	476
Mitsukoshi	479
Nippon Elec.	181
Sharp	245
Shiseido	1,240
Sony Corp.	3,090
Sumitomo Bk.	374
Taisho Marine	303
Takeda Chem.	241
Teijin	155
Tokio Marine	545
Toray	154
Toyota	670

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	Low
Amsterdam	94.20	94.10	97.30	77.00
Brussels	134.94	134.33	136.82	106.43
Frankfurt	132.88	134.02	142.58	110.56
London 30	355.00	349.70	355.90	146.00
London 500	151.58	150.27	152.81	63.49
Milan	94.42	94.81	108.86	85.98
Paris	127.40	128.50	138.70	99.70
Sydney	369.84	363.48	369.84	289.88
Tokyo (n)	330.00	332.96	333.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4473.82	4521.48	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	278.50	275.30	291.20	206.30

(n). New. (o). Old.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Asahi 10¼-80	104	105
ASEA 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Ashland 8-87	92½	93½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104	105
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99¼	100¼
BFCE 9-82	101	102
Barclay Bk 8¾-86	88	90
Bergen 8-87	95½	96½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	95	96
Burlingt 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
CN PTT 8-86	93¼	94¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	89¾	90¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
CN Rhone 10-80/82	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	85	86
Conoco 8-86	96½	97½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92½	93½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	83¾	84¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	92¾	93¾
Corning 8½-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
Dana 8-87	92¾	93¾
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	83½	84½
Dow Cor 8½-86	101	102
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	95½	98
EIB 9½-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-85	100½	101½
Esso 7½-76	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	97½	98½
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88¼	89¼
Gen Mills 8-86	97¾	98¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101½	102½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	85¼	86¼
Granges 8½-89	91	92
GTE 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Helsinki 8¾-86	94½	96
Intl Util 8¾-82	97½	98½
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Marubeni 9¾-82	101½	102½
Michelin 7½-88	82	83
Monsanto 8¼-85	103	104
Motorola 8-87	93½	94½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	86½	87½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	100	101
Oslo 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	91¼	92¼
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pennwalt 8-87	91¼	92¼
PhilMorris 8-78	102¼	103¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89¾	90¾
Queensld 8½-86	93½	94½
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	89¾	90¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	94¼	95¼
Scott 8¾-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101½	102½
Skandin. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-88	99¼	100¼
Sybron 8-87	92¾	93¾
Tenneco 7½-79	96¾	97¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	84¼	85¼
Textron 7¾-87	84¼	85¼
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-80	104¼	105¼
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-85	96¾	97¾
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
T.R.W. 8¾-8	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	91¾	92¾
Volvo 9½-85	98¾	99¾
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Ashland 5-88	78	80
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	87	89
Borden 6½-91	102½	104½
Borden 5-92	90	92
BroadHale 4¾-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	90½	92½
Chevron 5-88	93	95
Chrysler 4¾-88	52½	54½
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	79	81
Cumm In 6¼-88	82½	84½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	87½	89½
EastKodak 4½-88	116	118
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	83	85
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-85	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gould 5-87	79½	81½
Halliburt 4¼-87	121½	123½
Honeywell 6-86	76	78
ITT 4½-87	70	72
I.S.E. 6¼-85	84½	86½
McDerm 4¾-87	121½	123½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121½	123½
Nabisco 5¾-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	91	93
R.C.A. 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4¾-87	98	100
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4½-87	85½	87½
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
UnCarb 4¾-82	110	112
WarnLam 4½-87	96	98
WarnLam 4¼-88	85	87
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

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Am-Tob-5¾-88	105	107

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6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	9	x1	5	5	5	+¼
1⅝	⅜	Adam Rusal	8	7	1⅝	1½	1½	-¼
13⅞	6	AdobeO .05e	11	100	11½	11⅛	11½	+1⅛
9¼	2	A&EPlast P	4	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	43	1¼	1	1⅛	
5⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	1	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .09t	8	3	2	2	2	+⅛
5	3¼	Affil Hsp .20	13	12	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅜
7⅝	5½	AffilPub .34e	6	3	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
3⅛	2	After Six .10	3	x1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	1	AIC Photo		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	4⅝	AirbnFrt .50	8	28	9⅝	9	9⅝	
7½	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
	15¾	AlaxMag 1a	8	28	47	46½	46½	
	15½	AlanWd .25p		7	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
	2⅝	laska Airl	6	14	5	5	5	
	¾	Alba Waldn		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-¼
	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		30	4⅛	4	4	
	1⅞	AllegA wtO		3	2	2	2	
	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
	4½	AllaTr .24e	2	5	5½	5½	5½	
	1⅜	Allied Art	2	12	1¾	1½	1⅝	
	⅛	Alpha Ind		1	1	1	1	
	9-16	Altec Corp	31	12	11-16	⅝	⅝	
	3-16	Altec Cp wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
	2¼	Altec Crp pf		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	3⅝	AMAX wt		19	8¼	8	8	
	1⅝	AHessLL wt		128	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
	9½	AmBusP .32	2	x28	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
	3-16	ACenMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	2¾	Am Fletch		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	9⅞	A GarPd .30	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	3¼	A Israel .13r	3	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	23	12¼	11½	12¼	+¾
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
	27	Am Mt 2.70e	4	1	38	38	38	-⅛
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		81	7	6½	6⅝	+½
	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	27	32¾	32¾	32¾	
	2¼	Am Plan Cp		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1-16	AmRltyT wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	1½	am Recreat		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2		A SafEq .11f	15	67	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅜	A Techin.12	24	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	4⅝	AMIC Cp	10	148	11⅞	11¼	11½	-⅛
	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	56	2⅝	2½	2½	
	4¼	Anixter .16	5	177	11	10½	10⅞	+⅜
	1½	Anken .10e	9	109	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
	2⅜	Anthony .30f	9	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	1½	Applid Data	16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	12⅝	Aquit-Ca .30	7	4	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
	5	Ariz CL .10e		7	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅜
	1⅛	Armac Ent		5	2	2	2	
	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	64	21¾	20⅝	21⅝	+⅜
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	42	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
	5⅝	AshlOil Can	9	3	9	9	9	
	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	1	6	6	6	
	11-16	AssdFd Str		6	1	1	1	
	2⅞	Atalnta .05p	28	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	½	Atco Ind	27	4	⅞	3-16	13-16	-1-16
	¾	ATI Inc	2	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		49	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+⅛
	6	Atlas CM B	9	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	½	Atlas Cp wt		7	1	1	1	-⅛
	12⅝	Augatinc .15	19	1	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
	10⅝	Austral Oil	8	53	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
	4¼	AutoTrn .58t	17	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Auto Bldg	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	1⅝	Autmat Rad		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	2	7	7	7	+¼
	9⅝	AVC Cp .82t	4	12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	-⅛
	2	AVEMC .07		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	14	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
	3½	Aydin Cp	5	28	4⅛	4	4	
		B						
	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	4	6	6	6	-⅛
	4	BaldwS .36e		5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
	4⅝	BanstrCfl Lt		115	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
	1⅛	Banner .04	4	27	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
	4⅞	BarryWr .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
	2⅜	Barth Sp .20	9	6	2½	2½	2½	
	1⅜	Baruch Fost	11	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1⅛	Barwick ET		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	4¼	BasinPet Cp	5	34	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	1⅜	Benrus Crp	6	8	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
	1⅝	Berg Enl		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
	⅞	BergRlt .30e		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2¼	Berg Bruns	14	34	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
	½	BernzOmat		9	2	1⅛	2	+⅛
	3¾	Bertea .16b	6	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
	2⅛	BervenC .12	53	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
	1⅝	Berhlem Cp	5	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	1	Beverly Ent		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5	Bic Pen .36	10	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
	12⅝	Big BOER ⅛	½	⅛	17⅞	17½	17½	-⅛
	3⅛	BigVSu .05e	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
	7	BinnySm .60	9	2	9	9	9	-⅛
	1½	Blount .08	6	29	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	25	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
	5	BoltBer .20e	7	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
	4½	Bowne .20	10	21	12½	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
	9⅞	BowVall .10	26	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
	7⅛	Brad Ragan	1	95	22	20½	22	+1¼
	6½	BradfdC .20	24	75	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
	3⅝	BranltAr wt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	69	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
	10	BraunEn .32	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	19⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	-⅛
	4 1-16	BRATob .21e	7	43	7½	7½	7½	
	4 1-16	BATob r.21e	7	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	8⅛	BrnF B					12⅞	12⅞
	4½	BrwnF pf.49		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1⅛	Buehler Cp	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
	7⅛	Bundy 1.08		28	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	9	3	2⅞	3	
	5⅛	BurnsInt .60	18	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Bush Univ	18	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	6	Butlerint .50	4	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	38	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
		C						
	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	8	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
	1⅜	Cagles In A		2	4	4	4	-⅛
	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	-⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		18	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
	2⅝	Cal Lite Cp	6	2	3	3	3	
	9	CalPrtCm 1	9	1	12	12	12	+¼
	5	Camco Inc	7	43	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	-⅛
	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	5	6	3 13-16	3⅛	3⅛	
	9⅛	Campin .40b	4	9	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅛
	1⅛	CdnExp GO	18	24	3 5-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	-3-16
	2½	Cdn Homstd	25	2	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	+1-16
	11	CdnInP 1.28	5	5	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
2	12-16	CdnMarc .15	5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1	13-16	Cdn Merrill	21	1	2½	2½	2½	
	6⅛	CdnOcc .12e	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
	⅛	Canverl Int		33	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
	1⅛	Canoga .10e	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
	1	Capehart Co		26	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1⅛	CapitlFd .16	5	6	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
	18	Carbnlnd 1a	6	106	43⅛	40	43⅛	+3⅛
	2⅛	Caressa .20	5	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	57	Carnat 1.20b	18	x34	79⅝	78⅝	79	+⅜
	⅛	Carr wt		14	15-16	13-16	13-16	-1-16
	1⅛	Carrols Dev		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	10½	CastlAM .60	3	5	15¾	15	15	-⅝
	1⅛	Castleton In	44	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	+⅛
	2⅝	Castlwd Int	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	36	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
	1	CDI Corp	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	⅝	CelluCraft	12	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	31½	CenM pf3.50		z60	33⅝	33½	33½	
	3¼	CentSec .30e		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅝	Century Ind	12	5	2	2	2	-⅛
	2⅝	CenvilI Com		7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
	½	Certron Cp		20	½	½	½	
	1	Celec Corp	10	3	1⅜	1⅜	2⅛	+⅛
	3	ChadMill .40	7	1	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Champ Hom		171	4	3⅜	3⅞	-⅛
	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	13	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	7	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	6	58	3	2⅞	3	+¼
	1⅝	Chem Exp		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	18⅛	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	x3	19⅜	19¼	19½	+½
	1⅛	Chicken Unl		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	7½	Chiefln Dev		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	2⅛	Child World	10	7	11	10⅞	11	+⅜
	11-16	Christian Co		10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
	2⅛	Cinema 5 Lt	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Cinerama		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
	5¼	Circle K .30	8	20	9	8¾	9	
	3	Citation .40	6	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	+⅛
	8⅛	CK Petrolm	7	17	10	9¾	10	+⅜
	5⅝	Clausng .59e	4	3	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	-⅛
	1⅛	CMI Corp	10	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	2½	CMI Inv wt		38	6⅛	5⅞	6	
	1⅛	CMT In Inc	6	3	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
	3	Coachmn In	15	421	12⅝	10⅝	12⅛	+2⅛
	4⅛	CoffMat .40	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	28	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
	5¼	Coleman .44	26	x65	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
	2¼	Colon Coml		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	7	Cmbusin Eq	12	426	16¾	16	16⅝	+¾
	24¾	Cominco 3e	6	x1	29	29	29	+⅛
	2¼	Com Grp .12	4	1	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
	8¾	ComlAlli .20	9	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+⅜
	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
	1⅞	Comdor BM	206	4	3 11-15	3 11-16		-3-16
	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
	14½	ComSv 1.62b	6	3	16⅝	16¾	16¾	+⅛
	9-16	CompuDyn	9	1	1	1	1	
	⅝	Comput Inv		3	1	1	1	+1-16
	5⅛	Conchem .40	6	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	
	1⅛	Concrd Fab	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
	2	Condec Crp	4	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
	1	Conroy Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	10	86	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	9	2	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	9	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
	⅝	Conl Mater		32	15-16	13-16	13-16	
	½	Conl Tel wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
	5⅞	Cook El .40	6	4	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
	10	Cook Ind .40	3	75	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+⅜
	2⅞	Cooper Jar	24	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
	2⅝	Cordon Intl		22	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
	16⅝	Corenco .88	5	1	16½	16½	16½	-⅛
	14⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	16	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅜
	1	Cott Corp	13	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5-16	CottCorp wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	23	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
	2	Craig Corp	5	109	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
	2½	CramrE 1.1	5	3	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
	4⅛	Creolepel 1	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	1	Crest Foam	22	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
	5½	Crompton		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
	14½	CwnCPt .64r	3	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	-⅛
	3	CRS Ds .16	6	34	7	6⅝	7	+¼
	3⅛	CruteR .56e	11	88	6	6	6	
	8⅛	CrystlO .30e	5	16	10⅝	10¼	10½	-⅛
	7¼	CSE Cp .48a	5	6	8⅛	8	8	
	3¼	Cubic Co .20		16	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
	⅞	Curtis Math		10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
		D						
	2½	Damson Oil	15	2	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
	20	Daniel .28b	8	x16	30⅞	28⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
	2⅛	Dataprod	6	145	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
	5⅝	DayMin .10e	52	66	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
	⅛	DCL Inc		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	5	Del Labs .28	5	x45	8	7⅝	7⅝	+½
	5-16	DeltaCp Am		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	5⅝	Datln F .54	11	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	7⅝	DTalEz .28e	7	28	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
28	18⅛	DiamM Dril	6	37	25	24⅝	24¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Diebold VC		8	3⅛	3½	3½	
6⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	7	48	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		35	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Diversey .70	7	106	21⅝	19½	21⅝	+2½
11-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		13	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
8⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	94	8	7⅝	7⅞	
28⅝	17⅛	Dome Petrl	10	29	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	DowneyS .30	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
9⅛	4⅛	Driver Harr	4	1	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
10⅝	4	DrgFair .40	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
1⅝	⅞	Dunlop .07e	5	1	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	10	21	20⅝	20⅝	
7½	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	16	7	6⅞	7	-⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	8	4	3	3	3	
		E						
1⅜	¾	Eagle Cloth	10	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3¼	ErlScheb .36	24	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
14⅛	8¾	Earth R .60	7	233	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅞
27½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	11	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+¾
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	10	10	7	7	7	
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	2	19	18⅝	18	18⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1	Edmos Cp		59	4	3½	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
7⅛	3½	EhmhP .20s	5	17	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	3	2	2	1⅞	2	
11½	8½	Electro .80	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
2¼	1	Elect Assist	7	13	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
9⅞	5⅞	ElecEng .32	5	3	9	9	9	+⅛
1⅝	15-16	Elect Resch	11	9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
17⅝	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
11⅝	7	ELT .10e	4	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6	2⅝	Esq Rad El	5	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	2½	ssexCh .20	6	65	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
4¼	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
6⅝	4⅝	EvanAr .10b	6	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		F						
3½	1⅛	Fab Ind	13	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Fabien .40b	8	4	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
12⅛	4⅝	FabriCt .09e	10	128	13	12⅝	13	+½
1⅜	⅝	FairTex Mil		7	2	1⅜	2	+⅛
3⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob	14	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
4¼	3⅛	Fairmnt Ch	3	15	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	-⅛
31¼	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	60	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+¼
4⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	28	5	3⅛	3	3	
3	⅞	Family Rec	11	1	2	2	2	-⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FannyF .42t	29	4	8	8	8	+¼
3⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		65	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
3⅝	2	Fed Rsrces		63	3½	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	9	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	4	FidelcG .36e	7	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		3	¼	¼	¼	-1-16
5⅞	2⅝	Filmways	6	49	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
15⅝	5¼	FinSanB .28	7	50	13	12⅛	13	+¾
6⅝	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
9½	6¼	Fst Conn 1a	9	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
4¾	2½	FstDenv M1		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	FstSL Sh .48	7	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
⅛	⅛	FstVaMt wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	4⅛	FischrP .48t	10	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Flaggld .12	6	3	2	2	2	+⅛
4	1¾	Flagstaff	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
15¼	6½	Flight Safty	9	32	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		2	1	1	1	-⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .16e	22	2	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
24⅛	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	9	20	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
22	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	13	91	21⅝	20½	21	+⅛
5⅝	3¼	Foodr .15e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5	Foole Mlnl	5	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
72½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z200	70	70	70	+1
4⅜	1⅝	Forest Labs		4	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
9¼	3	FoxStaP .30	9	10	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
3½	2	Franklin Rl		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	8	3	8	8	8	+⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnlo .80b	6	15	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅝
6	4½	Friedm .18a	2	15	5⅝	5	5	
2⅞	1½	Frier Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝		
11¼	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
13⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	21	7	10	10	10	
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	6	3	6½	6⅝	6½	
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
		G						
6⅝	5	Garan .32a	5	11	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
4⅛	1⅞	Garcia Corp	17	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
5	3	Garland .30	4	1	4½	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
27⅝	14¾	Gearhart .36	9	123	26	25½	25⅝	
1⅜	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	19⅞	GenEdSv wt	6	2	20	20	20	
2⅞	1¼	G Empl .28r	13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Gen Resrch		6	2	2	2	
1⅛	½	Gen Resrcs		5	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
4⅛	2⅝	Generics Cp	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
2½	1⅝	Genge Inc		5	2½	2⅝	2½	
2	1	Genisco Tch	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind		23	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Gerber Scl		1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	29	x53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos	9	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	22	GIT Rlt .96e	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	3⅛	3	3	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	9	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	10	7	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	⅝	GlenDls .23t	13	28	8½	8	8½	-⅛
6⅞	3½	Globeind .40	5	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	-⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Glosser .25	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Glover Inc						
4½	3	Gldblatt .24	42	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
19⅞	13	Glden Cycl	34	21	19	18¾	19	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gold W Mob		4	4			
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		24	1	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
3	1⅛	GoodLS .10		6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
4½	2½	Goodrich wt		153	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Gouldinc wt		6	3	3		
5⅛	3⅝	GouldIT .71e	18	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
26⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	20	286	24⅞	24	24⅞	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	GrandA .05e	10	x4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6	GrandCtf .20	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5⅛	7-16	Granite Mgt		36	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	8	3	3	3	-⅛
4⅝	2⅞	GrBasin Pet		43	3	2⅞	3	
28⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	14	50	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
7	2⅝	GtScolS .10r	5	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
2⅜	⅝	Greenman	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
5⅞	2⅝	GREIT .40			2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	65	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
13¼	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		x1	13	13	13	+⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	1	7	7	7	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	12	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	1	GTI Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6¼	4¾	GuardCh .40	13	2	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
3⅝	2	Guilford .20		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅛	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		17	7-32	7-32	7-32	-1-32
32⅝	23⅞	Gulf Can .80	9	x2	31½	31⅛	31½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		H						
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Hampin Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	7½	Hanover Petr	13	119	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
8	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3⅝	HanSq 1.63e	3	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
28	17⅝	Harland .22	22	4	28⅛	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
15⅞	5⅝	Harmn .10r	6	106	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+1⅛
15½	6⅝	HertzMt Cp	19	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	x5	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	HawalA .10r	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Health Chm	5	17	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
3⅜	2⅞	HealthM .30	4	6	3½	3½	3½	
1⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	17	11	1½	1	1	
3½	1⅝	Heltmn .15p		16	2	2	2	
9	5⅝	Her Mal .48	3	4	8	8	8	+⅛
5⅝	2½	HiG Inc	5	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	7½	HiShea .09h	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
5	3⅝	Hillhvn .12e	6	7	4⅛	4	4	
14½	6	Hiptrnic .20	20	46	15½	14⅝	15½	+1½
2½	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27½	16⅝	HomeOA .50	11	4	25½	25⅛	25½	
17¼	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	10	16½	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
5¼	3¼	Horn Hardrt		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HospM .87e	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
11⅛	3⅜	Hosp Mtr In	10	25	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	8	8	4½	4⅜	4¼	-⅛
5⅞	3⅝	House Vi .32	7	2	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
29⅝	19⅞	HoustOil .40	11	211	24	23	23¾	+⅜
2⅞	¾	Howell Ind	2	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
32	18⅝	HubellA 1.30	9	1	32	32	32	
32⅝	18⅞	HubellB 1.30	9	3	32	31⅝	32	
30¼	16¾	HudsB OG 1	9	4	20⅝	29	29¼	-⅛
4¼	1⅝	Hudson Ge n		37	3¼	2⅛	3¼	+1¼
5⅝	4	Huftmn .40e		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1½	HuntHlt .10e	4	12	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	29	18½	17⅝	18¼	+⅜
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	43	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
24⅛	20⅛	HygrFd .90e	3	6	20½	20¼	20¼	
		I						
5⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		10	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
11⅛	8½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Imoco Gate	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	5	4	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
29⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	13	25	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2	Incolerm A	313	19	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
45	40½	IndpIPL pf 4		z50	43⅛	43½	43½	
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	2	1	1	1	
5⅞	3¼	Instron .20	9	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	16	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	13-16	Intrmedco	6	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
15-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		153	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
18½	6⅝	Int Cour .24	17	19	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅞	6½	InGenln .70	4	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4	2¼	Int Prot .10			2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
1½	13-16	Int Stretch		66	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
36½	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	12	z7050	33⅛	31⅝	33½	+2
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
16	8¼	Interpool	6	88	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+
8⅛	6	Intrsvst .40	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	22	8½	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1	Investm Fla	10	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	InvDivB .45	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
7	4⅛	InvRlIT .20e	31	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
7⅝	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	7	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	3	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
6⅝	6	IsraelD .84e		x6	6⅛	5⅝	6½	+½
6⅝	3¼	Itel Corp	5	163	6¾	6½	6⅝	+¼
		J						
10	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	8	8	8	8	
4	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
8	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		K						
10⅞	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	6	337	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kalvex Inc		12	1	1	1	
4⅞	3¼	KaneMill wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26	17	KanebSv .90	8	10	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Kay Corp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	3	KenwinS .34	5	2	4	4	4	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Kewane .48a	6	35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅜
8⅛	4	Keystind .30	4	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Kin Ark Crp	10	46	1⅝	1½	1½	
4½	1⅝	Kingstip .16	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
32¼	25⅛	Kirbyind .60	6	x33	31	30½	31	+⅜
2⅝	⅝	KleerVu Ind	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Kleinerts		75	3	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
8	5¾	Klitklok .60	5	24	7¼	7	7¼	
10⅞	4⅝	Knicker Toy	5	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	2⅝	Knott Hotel		31	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
		L						
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7	3½	LafRad .06e	8	37	6½	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lake Shore	11	23	3 11-16	3½	3½	-3-16
4	2⅝	LaMaur .20	24	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	12	224	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
15-16	½	LCA Cp wt		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
8½	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
7⅛	5½	Leath Co .36	7	4	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
19½	12	Lee Ent r.32	10	7	19⅝	19	19	-⅛
4½	2¼	Lehigh Prcs	3	2	3	3	3	-⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Le'gh Pr .40	7	7	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	-⅛
5⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	4	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
9⅝	7¼	LewisBF .24	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅝	¾	Liberty Fab	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	2⅝	Lightoiler	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	19	95	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	108	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
2⅛	1	Lodge S .13e	6	11	2	1⅞	2	
12⅞	7½	Lohrmn .48a	7	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
6½	2⅝	LoewThd wt		2 4	6½	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Logistic .12e	4	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
8⅝	7½	LaGenSv .68	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
4	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		M						
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
13⅞	9⅛	Mc PbS 1.32	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	12	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
4½	3½	ManhLfe .20	8	x5	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	3⅞	MansfdT .10	20		4½	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Marinduq B	21	7	2⅛	2½	2½	
25⅝	9¼	MarkCl .05e	5	34	25	24	24¼	-⅛
4½	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Masind Son		3	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Masneiln .30	7	96	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+1⅛
8⅝	3½	Mate-Re .20	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
4⅞	2	MaulBro .10	25	43	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3½	Maule .10e	53	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	16	77	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	6	McDonh .60	4	15	12¼	12	12	
5	3⅝	McIntsh .32	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	3	Medenco .12	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
30⅝	16⅛	MediaGn .60	18	2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
9⅝	2½	Megoln .85e	5	x130	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+½
11	6⅝	MEM Co .72	4	18	9½	9⅝	9½	
3⅝	1⅝	Motrocare	13	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	½	Metro Grtg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
18⅞	12¼	MichSug 1a	1	55	16½	15½	15⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	Mldld Co .10		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	MidldGl .10e	4	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
9	7¼	Mid Rub Re	5	7	7½	7½	7½	
19½	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	82	18⅝	18½	18⅝	-⅛
31½	7⅝	MillerW .60	8	36	32½	32	32½	+1
17½	8	Mil Rcy .20e	12	115	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅜
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	x9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
15⅞	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	4	11	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
11⅝	6	Molvcrp wt		14	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
9¼	7	Moog .60	4	10	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	MtsGth .95e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
6⅛	3	MottsSup M	6	1	6	6	6	
4¼	3¼	Mov Star .30	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1½	⅝	Movielab	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	4	6	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅛
2⅝	1	MPO Video		2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .20	144	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	5⅝	MWA .40a	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		N						
4⅝	1⅝	Nanco Ind	6	32	4⅝	4¼	4¼	-⅛
5⅝	2⅝	NardaM .08t	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅞	2½	N Distr .10e	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		9	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		28	1	1	1	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	NKinney Cp		10	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	NMedEn .12	5	26	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	11	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nat Silver	31	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
10	8⅛	NatwHo .24	8	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
1½	15-16	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	9⅛	Newcor .76	3	3	12½	12½	12½	
30½	17½	NENuclr .30	15	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+½
12	9⅛	NHamp .43e	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
⅝	7-16	Newldrla M	31	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	8⅛	NMex Arlz	57	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	31	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7½	NYTimes .60	7	78	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+½
9	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
24⅝	7¾	Nolex Cp	44	42	20½	20	20	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	3	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
8⅝	5¼	NorAm Roy	12	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	31	5	4⅝	4 5-16	4 5-16	+1-16
3	⅝	NNGMob wt		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Novo Corp		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	3⅞	Nuclear Dat	6	27	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅜
13½	9	NumacO Gs	21	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
		O						
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	6	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
23⅞	15½	Offshore Co	6	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
29⅝	16	OhioBrs 1.48	3	4	26⅛	24	24⅝	-⅛
3	1½	Olla Ind	15	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
14⅝	8	OnLine Sys	7	21	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+¼
18⅞	12	OnanCo .20e	5	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
69⅞	48	OOklep Cop	6	z200	48	48	48	
8⅛	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	2	12	6½	6	6	-½
6⅝	4⅛	OSulivan .50	6	1	6	6	6	
5⅝	2⅝	Outdr Sprt 1	8	53	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	9	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		1	2	2	2	-⅛
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	10	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		P						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	6	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+¼
18½	16	PGE6pt 1.50		8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
16¼	14¼	PGE pf1.37		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅞	11¼	PGRd pf1.25		3	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PG pfA 1.25		1	13	13	13	+⅛
13⅞	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
13¼	11⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	12	11⅝	12	
25½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	24⅝	24½	24½	-⅛
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	21⅝	21¼	21¼	-⅛
25⅝	23⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		1	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	P Holdg .16		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45½	37	PacLt pf4.40		z60	42	40	42	-⅞
16½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
55½	50	Pac PL pf 5		z50	52	52	52	+1
40¼	11⅞	PallCp .40	15	86	37	35½	37	+2⅛
1⅝	15-16	Palomr Finl		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12½	6⅝	PanOcean O	235	143	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅜
5⅝	3¼	Pantasote	2	13	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
3	2¼	Park El .10e		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	PkwDls .05e	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
23⅝	11	Parsons .75e	7	x22	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
1½	⅝	Pat Fashion		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		3	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
7⅞	5⅝	PatoCG .70e	2	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	-⅛
10	7	PatrkP .86t	7	101	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	-⅛
3	1⅝	Pease Ellm		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13-16	7-16	Penlron Ind		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	-1-16
18⅝	17	PepBoys 1	8	4	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40b	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Permaner		50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	6	74	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7½	4½	Phil LD .30r	4	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	137	5½	5	5⅛	-⅛
6	2⅛	PicNPay .12	6	16	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	Piedind .18e		6	2	2	2	+¼
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1	1	1	
4½	2⅝	Pioneer Tex	3	21	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
35⅝	17¼	Pittway 1b	11	x19	35	35	35	+⅛
19⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	8	x1	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+½
11½	3½	Plant Ind	17	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
18⅛	8	Planirn .05e	8	6	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	10	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
⅝	5-16	PNB MR wt		20	½	½	½	+1-16
8⅝	4⅛	Pneumo .40	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Polychr .29t	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	15	6	10¼	10	10	-⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	1	4	4	4	
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hell 1	13	50	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
4½	3½	PresRI B .32		4	4½	4½	4½	
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
14	9⅝	Preston .70	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t	75	2	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.15e	6	x1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	9	1	8	8	8	+⅛
1⅝	16-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	8	28	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
3⅛	⅝	Pulte Hmes	119	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3½	Purepac Lb	12	10	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9	Putnam .60a	7	18	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
		R						
7⅛	3¼	Recon .20a	5	66	7½	7⅛	7½	
13⅝	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	7	24	10⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅝
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	50	35	19	17⅝	18⅛	-⅛
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .60	5	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		11	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3	3	3	
13½	10¼	RaymPr .40	55	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
5	2⅝	RB Indust	6	2	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3	RltIncT .80e	8	x3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9	Rlt RT 1.77e	7	x5	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+⅛
1⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	¾	Reeves Telc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		22	4	4	4	+⅛
⅛	⅛	REIT IncFd		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	7-16	Rel Grp wt		62	½	7-16	7-16	
10½	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	2	10	10	10	-⅛
26¾	17⅝	Rep NY .88	5	14	26⅝	25	25⅝	-½
18⅝	4⅝	ReschCtl .08	1	154	13⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Resistlix .40	7	17	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ResrtsIntl B	3	6	3	3	3	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Rest Assoc		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		59	3½	2⅞	3½	+¾
2⅝	1⅝	Richford In	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
3⅛	¾	Richton Int	4	30	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Riker Maxs		28	1½	1½	1½	
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		5	13-16	¾	¾	-⅛
13	8½	Riley Co	3	26	17	16½	16½	-⅛
25⅝	19½	RioAlgm 1	8	1	25	25	25	
11⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	RLC Corp		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	5	38	34⅛	33½	34	+⅜
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	24	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Rogers Corp	13	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep		11	1	1	1	
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	97	12	3⅝	3	3	-¼
⅞	5-16	Rossmor wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
32⅛	21⅝	Rowan .16b	6	93	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1
2⅝	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	4	2	2	2	
4½	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		1	4⅝	4	4⅝	
1⅛	½	Rusco Ind	22	10	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	3	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	7	13	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
3	⅞	Ryerso Hay		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		S						
4⅞	1	SafranSy A	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
19½	3¼	StJohnsT .62	11	1	18	18	18	
11½	3¼	Salem .24t	14	75	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
19⅞	7⅛	Sambos .10e	15	173	18⅝	17⅝	18	
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.63e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
103½	83¼	SDgo pf7.84		z50	94	94	94	
2⅛	1¼	Sargent Ind	11	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
7½	5⅛	Schenut .60a	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Schick Inc		3	1½	1⅝	1½	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	4½	SciAllan .25t	12	43	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
17⅞	13¼	Scope Ind	6	2	18	17¼	18	+½
7⅛	6	Scrivner .40	3	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
15	12	Scurry Rain		5	13⅛	13	13	-⅛
5	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
1⅝	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		22	1⅛	1	1⅛	+3-16
12⅞	7¼	Saligl a .80b	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
6¼	3⅝	Semtch .14t	9	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
4⅞	3¼	Servisco .30	6	5	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	1⅛	Servo Corp	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2⅞	⅝	SG Sec .51e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
5⅛	2	ShearHay S	9	9	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
6⅛	11-16	ShallRes .06		34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
34⅛	49⅞	Shn O pf1.25		12	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	-½
19⅝	8¼	Sherwd Med	8	10	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅝	7¼	Silco In .36a	6	4	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅜
3⅛	1⅜	SikesCp .02e		12	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
7¼	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Sim Sch .15e	7	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	Simplex .15t		8	2⅛	2	2	
6¼	3⅛	Sky City .27t	6	2	6	6	6	-⅛
2⅝	⅝	Solitron .05		95	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+⅜
6½	4½	Sorg Pa .15p		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	4⅝	Soundsn .40	74	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
19½	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
14½	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	11	SC 4.2pf 1.06		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
51½	40	SouRoy .80b	20	230	52⅝	49½	52	+2⅛
5	3½	Sparteck .30e	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	16	5	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP1 .1	1	7	12	22		
2⅞		Speizmn Ind		1	2	2	2	-⅛
5½	3⅝	Spencr F .32	7	5	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Inc .24	4	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
9½	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	23	8⅝	8⅝	8½	-⅛
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	6	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	10¼	StdShrs .40r		11	18	18	18	
16⅝	11½	Stange .20	22	15	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
5⅛	2¼	Std Containr	4	119	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
5	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	6	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	23	8⅝	8⅝	8½	-⅛
5⅝	1½	StdPac Corp	6	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	⅛	StdPrud wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		11	18	18	18	
16⅝	11½	Stange .20	22	15	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	StanAv .20e	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
1⅛	15-16	Stardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18⅝	9⅛	StarrlHo .30	10	15	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
6⅞	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	5	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
9⅝	3¼	Steelmt .15a	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
16½	12⅛	Stepn Ch .44	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Slert Electr		78	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2	SterlPre .11f	4	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Slevcot.nit	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	82	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+1⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	20	35	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org		2	13-16	11-16	13-16	+⅛
25⅝	9	SunElec .60	11	62	24	22⅝	23⅝	+1¼
4⅝	3¼	Sunair .17e	22	1	4	4	4	+⅛
10	4⅝	SunshJr .20	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
9⅝	6	SupFdSy .32	4	1	7	7	7	-⅛
2½	1⅝	Supercr .10e	3	12	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		26	2⅛	2	2	
5	2⅝	Susquehan pf		1	4½	4½	4½	
⅛	5-16	SutrMtg wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅝	2¼	Synaloy .14t	5	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
41¼	29⅛	Syntex .40	16	658	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	-⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		92	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
		T						
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Techcl Tape	4	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Technitrol	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6½	Teleflex .32t	9	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	5	2	2	2	
4	3½	Tenneco wt		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
15⅝	5¼	Teradyn Inc	15	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
16⅝	11⅛	TerraC .40e	3	73	13½	13⅛	13½	
10⅞	5⅞	TesorcPt wt		295	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
58½	50¼	TxPL pf4.56		z300	51	51	51	
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Tiffany .32	10	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2½	1⅛	Tigerlntl wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5½	2⅝	TMC Mtg In	1	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14	4⅛	Tokheim .30	17	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
46⅝	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ToposGu .20	7	6	6½	6⅛	6½	
9½	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
7	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	33	5	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	13	6	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
9¼	5¼	Trnspt Pool	6	152	9¼	9⅛	9¼	-⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Treadw .23t		11	3	3	3	+⅛
11⅝	7⅝	TriStMtr .80	6	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	5	x1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	9	21	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
		U						
3	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	5	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
6⅞	2⅝	UNA .10a	4	65	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
9¼	7½	UGasLtd .64	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
4½	2¼	Un Asb .07e	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15-16	⅝	UnBran wt		18	½	½	½	-⅛
11½	10½	UnCosF .48b	7	2	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
2	⅞	U Dollar St		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	6	2	1⅞	2	
4⅝	2¼	U PDye .07p		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛
7⅛	3⅝	UnRIT 1.22e	67	11	5½	5½	5½	
5-16	⅛	UnRIIT wt		10	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
9	5⅛	US Ban Trst	3	5	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
11⅝	3½	US Flltr .20	8	x157	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	US LsgRl E	15	15	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
⅝	7-16	US LsgR wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	-1-16
5⅛	1½	USNat Rsrc	6	69	5⅛	4⅞	5	-⅛
2⅛	1½	US Radium		2	2⅛	2	2	
21¼	11¾	US Reduct 1	2	6	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SRbR .60a	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
17	7½	Unilek .05e	0	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
18	55	Unity Buy S	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Univ Ci .05b	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Univ Contnr		8	1	15-16	5-16	-1-16
5¼	3⅝	UnivRs .0e	7	3	4	4	4	
5⅞	3	UnivRun .28	5	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	0	1	4½	4½	4½	
3¼	2⅛	URS Corp	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
18⅞	13⅛	UtahldSu	5	1	15	15	15	-⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		V						
6⅞	4	allesSt .60t	7	12	6	6	6	+⅛
23½	14⅛	Vail In .40e	3	40	21¼	21	21	+⅛
4⅝	3	Valley Mtal	1	17	4½	4⅝	4½	-⅛
12	6⅛	Valmac .60a	18	x11	11⅝	11½	11½	-⅛
2⅛	1⅝	ValuLin .01e		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	6	10	5⅞	5½	5½	
2⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	7	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅞	Verit Ind		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Vernltron	7	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2	7-16	Vertipll Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
4¼	1⅝	Vesely Co	55	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	5	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Vishay Intrl	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
8½	5½	Voplex .68	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
		W						
4⅝	2⅛	WabMn .10a	8	27	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4⅛	Wackht .26a	7	8	8	7⅝	8	
9⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	21	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
2 15-16	1⅛	Wainoco Oil	11	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	-⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅛	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14⅞	11⅛	WashRl 1.28	1	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Walsco .10e	54	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	78	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Welico .10e	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	WestChP .40	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	3⅛	Westats Ptl	9	52	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		42	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅛
5⅝	3⅛	WstDcal .10	1	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	15	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
1⅝	⅝	WstPac I wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
3	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Whiting 1	5	28	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1½	Wichita Ind	7	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	x11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4½	WlshrO .05r	8	22	6	5⅝	6	
8⅝	5¼	Winkimn .50	4	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
3½	2½	WolfHB .05p	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
20⅛	5¼	Worces Cont	7	13	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
4⅛	1½	Wrather Cp		26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 3-16	1	Wright Har		52	1⅛	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
3½	2⅛	WTCAir .10	6	56	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	5	13½	13¼	13½	+⅛
5½	2½	WyleLab .24	5	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
11	5	Wynn Intl	4	21	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
		X						
20⅛	12⅛	Xonics Inc	34	60	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
		Y						
4½	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	13	5	4	4	4	
		Z						
7¼	4⅛	Zero Mt .15e	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hm		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 23, 1975

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1000 Abby bGlen	284	280	281	1
4233 Abitibi	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
300 Acklands	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
1663 Acres Ltd	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
1980 Agnico E	$ 6⅝	6¼	6⅜	-⅛
3580 Agra Ind	$ 6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
13267 Alta Gas A	$ 12½	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
60 Algo Cent	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
100 Alminex	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
450 Argus C pr	$ 14⅝	14	14	-⅛
375 Alco A	$ 18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
1515 BP Can	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13290 Banister C	$ 8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
13939 Bank N S	$ 43⅛	43¼	43½	+⅛
2000 Baton B	$ 7	7	7	
7574 Bell Canad	$ 45	44⅞	45	
3400 Beth Cop A	$ 10⅛	10	10	-⅛
780 Block Bros	310	305	310	+5
1000 Bovis Cor	114	112	114	+2
2580 Bralor Res	208	207	207	-1
2250 Bramalea	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
2000 Brameda	77	75	77	+2
580 Brenda M	425	425	425	+5
250 BC Forest	$ 16⅝	16	16	-⅛
1534 BC Phone	$ 16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
1876 Brunswk	415	410	410	-10
755 Burns Fds	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
4940 Cad Frvw	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5410 Cal Pow	$ 24⅞	24½	24½	
5520 Camflo	$ 14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
608 Campau A	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2200 C Pakrs C	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
1344 Can Perm	$ 17½	17⅛	17⅝	
2500 C Tung	330	325	330	+5
5150 C Cablesy	$ 14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	-⅛
1200 Cdn Cel	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100 CGE	$ 20	20	20	-1
7220 C Imp Bank	$ 25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
2850 C Ind Ga	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
2027 Cdn Tire A	$ 49¼	49	49	-¼
490 C Utilles	$ 9	8⅝	8⅞	-⅛
200 Candel Oil	$ 9	9	9	+⅛
270 Celnese	430	430	430	-10
5900 Chieftan D	$ 8	7⅝	8	+⅛
6680 Coch Will	115	110	114	
500 C Holiday I	330	330	330	-5
1400 Con Bldg	293	290	290	-5
4925 Con Distrb	405	390	395	
4275 Cons Gas	$ 14	13⅝	13⅝	
2900 Craigmt	415	415	415	
4100 Crush Intl	$ 8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
608 Denison	$ 47¼	47½	47¼	+¼
4900 Dicknsn	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
1750 Dofasco A	$ 25⅝	25	25⅛	-⅛
875 Dom Store	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2900 Dylex L A	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
2400 East Mal	410	390	395	-5
700 Electro A	420	415	415	
3535 Falcon C	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2068 Falcon	$ 36¼	35½	36⅛	+1
500 Francana	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
200 Fraser A	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	-⅛
150 Gen Distrb	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1600 Gibraltar	495	495	495	-5
200 Goodyear	$ 12	12	12	
500 Granduc	110	110	110	
1866 Gt Oil Sds	$ 7	7	7	
100 GL Paper	$ 20½	20½	20½	+¼
800 Greyhnd	$ 16⅝	16¼	16¼	-⅛
200 Guar Trst	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5456 Hambro C	178	178	178	+4
1200 Hawker S	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
800 Houston O	140	140	140	
7275 H Bay Co	$ 17⅛	16¾	17	-⅛
2260 Huron Eri	$ 22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
10250 IAC	$ 18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
100 Indusmin	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
580 Inland Gas	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8220 Intpr Pipe	$ 13⅛	13	13	+⅛
5100 Inv Grp A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
525 Jannock	$ 6⅝	6	6	-⅛
4600 Kaiser Re	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1150 Kaps Tran	260	260	260	-5
100 Kelsey H	$ 8	8	8	
1663 Kerr A A	$ 12¾	12½	12⅝	
400 Koffler	325	320	325	+5
3510 Labatt A	$ 17⅛	16⅞	17	
1650 Lab Min	$ 26	26	26	-⅛
100 Liberian	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
100 LL Lac	160	160	160	
3200 Loeb M	290	285	285	-5
2800 Mclan H A	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
13945 MB Ltd	$ 23⅛	23½	23⅛	
100 Madsen	55	55	55	
100 M Lt Mills	$ 25	25	25	
600 Matigmi	$ 16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+⅛
1000 McGraw H	420	415	415	-5
33425 Mel Stores	$ 13	13	13	
1285 Microsyst	360	360	360	+20
2740 Moore	$ 49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	-½
100 Murphy	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100 Nt Trust	$ 17	17	17	+⅛
6578 Noranda A	$ 37¼	37⅛	37¼	+⅛
5356 Nor Elect	$ 26½	25⅝	26½	+1½
1625 OF Ind	330	325	330	
1500 Orchan	255	251	251	-1
3930 Oshawa A	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	
4700 Pamour	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
1200 PanCan P	$ 13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
6980 Patino N V	$ 14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
1900 Pembin A	245	245	245	+15
200 Pembin B	255	255	255	+5
50 Petrofina	$ 21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
1430 Pine Point	$ 32⅛	32⅛	32	+⅛
1200 Placer	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
5294 Que Sturg	420	410	425	
500 Rayrock	90	90	90	
1500 Reed Ostr A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
100 Reichhold	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
2155 Revnu Prp	89	87	87	
18131 Shell Can	$ 16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
12641 Sherritt A	$ 6½	6⅝	6⅝	
7150 Siebens	$ 10	10⅛	10⅛	-¼
300 Sigma	$ 31½	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
2377 Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
2004 Simpson S	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
2100 Slater Stl	$ 10	9¼	9⅛	-⅛
1100 Slat W Can	$ 8	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
3000 Southm A	$ 27	27	27	
200 St Brodcst	$ 8½	8½	8½	
2635 Stelco A	$ 29	28¾	29¼	-¼
7300 Steep R	141	135	141	-1
5400 Sundalc O	$ 5⅛	5	5	-⅛
602 Teck Cor A	240	240	240	
200 Teck Cor B	235	230	235	+5
200 Teledyne	455	465	455	+5
663 Texaco	$ 30½	30	30⅛	+⅛
4700 Thom N A	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
2105 Tor Dm Bk	$ 43½	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
660 Traders A	$ 12½	12⅛	12⅛	
2455 Trans Mt	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6297 TrCan PL	$ 10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
260 Un Carbid	$ 21½	21½	21½	-⅛
39450 Un Gas	$ 7⅛	7½	7⅝	-⅛
2350 U Keno	$ 11⅛	11	11	-⅛
22550 U Siscoe	$ 6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
900 Upp Can	123	122	123	
400 Van Der	445	425	445	+40
3380 Voyager P	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
150 Weldwod	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
50 Wstburne	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1250 West Mine	212	211	212	
360 Westnhse	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
12565 Weston	$ 20	20	20	
685 Willroy	150	150	150	-3
2850 Woodwd A	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
500 Yk Bear	200	200	200	+5

Total salse 2,076,822 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
900 Algoma	$ 26¾	26⅝	26¾	+⅛
100 Asbestos	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
11875 Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15	15⅛	-⅛
1500 Bombard	315	315	310	
300 Can Cement	$ 10¾	10¾	10¾	
2575 Cdn Int Pow	$ 14⅛	14	14⅛	
100 Canron	$ 18½	18½	18½	
316 Con Bath	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
650 Dom Bridge	$ 23⅝	23½	23½	
2600 Fncl Col	160	155	155	-5
2600 Fncl Col	160	155	155	-5
450 Imasco	$ 30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅝
25950 Ivaco	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	
1400 Molson A	$ 19	18¾	19	+¼
1125 Power Cp	$ 9	8⅞	9	+⅛
775 Price Co	$ 14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
2555 Royal Bank	$ 33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
420 Roy Trust A	$ 23¼	23¼	23¼	-⅛
1000 Unican Sec	135	135	135	-10

Total sales 467,327 shares.

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INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Supported by Venezuelan Government looking for personnel in existing New York & Brussels offices to provide market information on basic raw materials for steel & aluminum industries. Would become nucleus of sales force to be organized at later date. Latin Americans with working permit U.S.A. or Belgium preferred. Perfect knowledge Spanish & English essential, also willingness to travel. Candidates could be recent college graduates who may one day work in Venezuelan headquarters. Challenging opportunity for ambitious hard-working person. Experience in international trading or with steel or metal producer useful.

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–Merger Control in Europe;
–The Appraisal of Management Potential, and
–Financial versus Managerial Assets
as originally planned.
For further details please contact:
N.V. CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT S.A.
Telephone: BRUSSELS 345.99.14.

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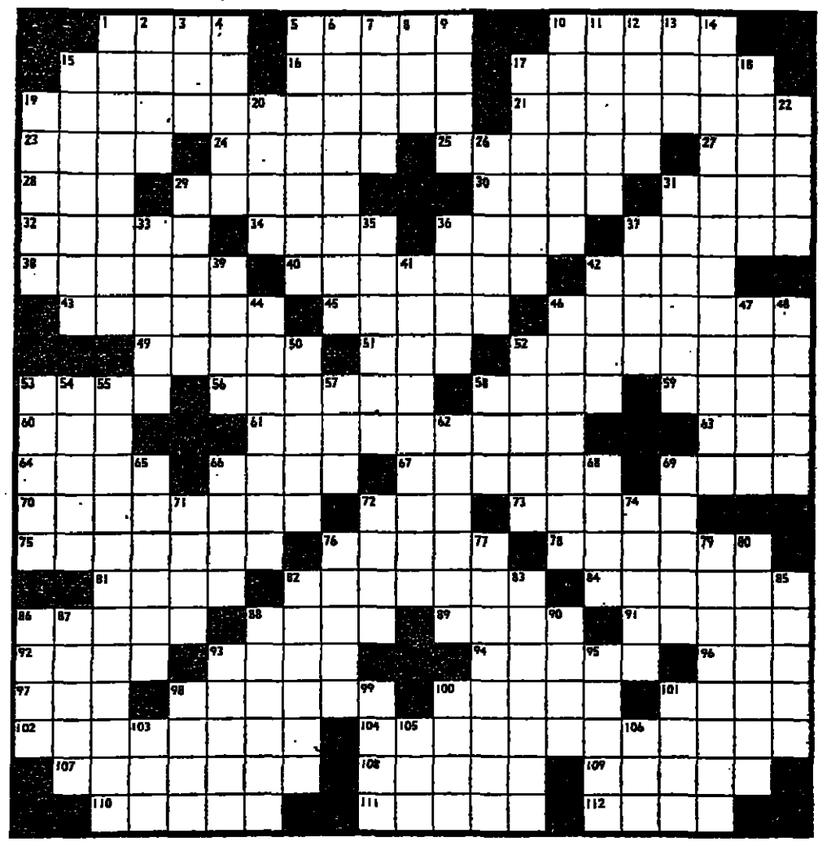
Executive recruitment advertisements in the International Herald Tribune will not bring you 100-150 curriculum vitae, as in a national daily newspaper... they bring in normally between 15 and 30 responses.
Over the past two years, however, they provided an average of 5 to 6 candidates who were qualified to hold the job... the critical statistic!
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ARRIVING AT 3.1416—By Elizabeth A. Yaro



ACROSS

1 Man at the helm
5 Holdup-man's need
10 Like a pinto
15 Town in Spain
16 Bête —
17 Relating to love
19 Old U.S. saying, with 38 Down
21 Marco Polo, for one
22 Fiber plant
24 Area under a fire grate
25 Thirty, in Paris
27 Certain athlete
28 Architect I.M.
29 Baltic people
30 Crafts' partner
31 Gyrates
32 Synthetic fabric
34 Sigh, in England
35 Laugh, in Rome
37 Pastor's home
38 —— hand (helps)
40 Part of TNT
42 Secret group
43 Hereditary ruler
45 Niagara Falls feature
46 Holy Land sight
49 Old zithers
51 Compass reading
52 Certain fruit stones
53 Notices
56 Words of unreadiness
58 Deadening
59 Army units: Abbr.
60 Navy V.I.P.

ACROSS

61 Unattainable dream
62 Cheer
64 Arsène of crime tales
66 Teen problem
67 Embodiment
69 Sweetsop
70 Quilter's catchall
72 Hindu cymbals
73 Kind of seal
75 Ageless
76 "Iliad" king
78 Observers
81 Spanish ladies: Abbr.
82 Blew out a fuse
84 Candy, etc.
86 Sedums
88 "Ship ——"
89 Son of Seth
91 Certain crime
92 Cabbage dish
97 *Bridge*
94 Porticoes
96 —— the line
97 Former British P.M.
98 ——up (livened)
100 Of rhythmical beat
101 Zane Grey's was purple
102 Believable
104 One voicing contempt
107 —— in (get prompting)
108 *Longhorn*
109 Arab headcords
110 Shrimp dish
111 Genghis et al.
112 Dopes

DOWN

1 Arsenal in N.J.
2 Tibetan priest
3 All for ——
4 " —— Bulba"
5 Do a clutch batting job
6 Washing is what ——
7 Hue
8 —— pro nobis
9 "— we forget"
10 Allspice
11 Practices a diet
12 To —— (exactly)
13 Fate
14 Plumbing problem
15 Abounding in *willows*
17 Unveiling
18 Tall tales

DOWN

19 Horrify
20 Adherents: Suffix
22 Win by a ——
26 Actor Claude
29 Lanchester et al.
31 Floorsmoothing *machine*
33 Millay and Ferber
35 Small kite
36 Counsel, old style
37 Woeful sound
39 " . . . unto us —— is given"
41 Unsettled
42 German: Abbr.
44 Of the warm regions
46 Carter
47 Intend, in Scotland
48 Stupid ones
50 "The ——" (Oscar film)
52 Tea type
53 Mud volcano
54 Inference
55 New Yorkers
57 Chemical suffix
58 Past plane
62 *Remove hair*
65 Kind of escape
69 Arab garments
68 Greek god
69 "Doc, ——, a female . . ."
71 Nucleic acid: Abbr.
72 "Iliad" locale
74 Something, in Berlin
76 Call
77 Mankind: Ger.
79 Cooks out again
80 *Curly, Larry and Moe*
82 Formed
83 People writing the letter "I"
85 Villainous look
86 Salad goliaths
87 Extreme
88 Sea 19 Across
90 "Honi —— qui . . ."
93 Fatty secretion
96 Old brocades
98 Type size
99 Office unit
100 Virginia willow
101 Happy as a clam
103 Month: Abbr.
105 Essence
106 Turkish title

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	T	A	E	L		T	S	P	S		G	L	O	R	Y		C	A	S	P	A	R
H	O	M	M	E		E	I	R	E		R	O	S	I	E		A	I	C	O	V	E
A	D	M	I	R	A	L	B	E	N	B	O	W	I	N	N		R	O	O	K	E	D
H	O	O	T	O	W	L		S	A	L	T	B	E	D		P	R	I	N	N	E	R
		T	I	E	S		S	T	A	T	O	R		N	E	E	D	E	R			
A	M	B	I		D	O	T	H	E	B	O	A	T	S	N	A	I	L		F	D	A
S	T	O	N	G		N	R	A				A	R	E		A	I	L	I	C		
T	A	R	G	E	T		T	I	R	E	S		A	P	I	A		T	I	S	A	N	E
I	R	O		B	E	Q	B	I	D	D	I	N	G	N	A	G		S	O	N	A	T	A	S
		A	D	O		O	N	E		T	E	E	N	S		W	A	N	T				
P	R	I	M	A	T	E		M	E	R	I	T		H	U	M		R	A	T	E	L	
C	A	N	O	T		M	I	D	D	L	E	E	A	R	T	H		E	B	O	N	Y	
S	T	O	O	L		A	D	S		V	A	I	E		I	C	E	B	A	G	S		
		A	R	N	O		C	H	E	R	I		F	I	U		E	D	O			
R	E	M	A	N	D	S		D	O	O	N	E	V	A	L	L	E	Y		H	R	S	
E	X	A	C	T	S		J	O	L	T		D	E	C	O		D	A	M	A	G	E	
P	I	N	T	A		P	A	N				C	W	I	T		M	E	L	E	E		
S	T	D			N	E	W	G	A	T	E	P	E	T	S	O	N		J	U	D	S	
		E	D	G	A	R	S		N	O	L	E	A	D		R	I	Z	A				
	P	R	I	E	S	T		L	A	P	L	A	C	E		C	L	A	N	G	E	D	
D	U	L	L	E	S		W	U	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	H	E	I	G	H	T	S	
O	R	E	I	S	E		A	L	T	A	R		A	T	E	E		R	E	A	R	M	
G	E	Y	S	E	R		S	L	O	T	S		I	S	T	S		E	S	T	E	S	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	Overcast
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy	MONTREAL	25	77	Fair
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	73	Showers
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Rain
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	79	Fair
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy	NICE	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	12	55	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fa	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	Storm	TUNIS	—	—	Unavailable
FRANKFURT	17	54	Cloudy	VENICE	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	Overcast
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE KILLER ANGELS

By Michael Shaara. McKay. 374 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

It is easy to see why Michael Shaara's "The Killer Angels," which has just received the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, was so honored. It is a novel about the Battle of Gettysburg, a subject of almost hypnotic fascination to laymen and military historians alike, and Mr. Shaara's narrative conveys the drama, the courage and the heartbreak of those days.

Gettysburg is very likely the most discussed and most frequently analyzed battle of the war. There were great casualties on both sides. The Union lost about a fourth of its 88,000 men; Lee's losses were about a third of the 75,000 men he had at the start. And these losses were sustained at all levels. Of the 13 colonels in Pickett's division, for example, seven died and six were wounded. Leadership and tactics have been criticized on both sides. (Did Longstreet's opposition to Lee's plans diminish the effectiveness of the Confederate assault? Why didn't Meade follow hard on the retreating Confederate army and destroy it?)

In addition, with the realization by later generations that Gettysburg was the "high tide of the Confederacy" and the historical equivalent of that tragic reversal that Aristotle wrote about in the Poetics, the battle takes on a historical grandeur that one associates with the fate of nations. What genius it was of Lincoln in his speech commemorating that ground, not to attempt to rival in words the magnitude of the event that occurred there. Only brevity was possible.

Mr. Shaara, author of a number of short stories and a previous novel, "The Broken Place," writes that his aim was to tell "what it was like to be there, what the weather was like, what men's faces looked like." For this purpose he stayed within the historical record, but blended two fictional approaches: a careful expository description of strategy and tactics, aided by a series of eloquent maps, and a graphic evocation of the clashes themselves, wherein it is shown how the small happenings, the human elements and chance occurrences confound the plans of the greatest chiefs. The blurred, obscure, smoke-covered meetings continually mock the higher strategies.

The battle itself, the author shows, was scarcely foreseen; each side stumbled into it. Lee had cautioned his subordinates not to engage the enemy until all his forces had been concentrated; nevertheless, the battle blazed when the Union general John Buford realized that he had to keep the high ground at Gettysburg and dug in to do so. From there on it was a case of Lee's attempting to overrun the Union lines, leaving him an open road to Washington and the war's end, and the contrary necessity of the Union to fight and turn back Lee's incursion into the North.

"I have avoided historical opinions," the author writes in his foreword. Yet he does have his heroes: Longstreet on the Confederate side and Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain on the other. Longstreet kept urging until the very end that Lee not engage Meade, but shift his army to the right in the direction of Washington. The panic among the politicians, Longstreet argued, would put such pressure on Meade that he would have to come out to fight on Lee's terms. Lee, however, relied on the proven ability of his troops. What he did not have early enough, however, was the intelligence of Northern movement or the extent of the Union forces —information that Mr. Shaara says should have been supplied by Jeb Stuart, who was roving around the countryside, leaving Lee in the dark. If there is a single villain in this book, it is Stuart.

Chamberlain, the author's other hero, was by all accounts a remarkable soldier, a teacher of rhetoric at Bowdoin (and its president after the war) and in charge of Maine's 20th Regiment. Chamberlain represented the stubbornness, the solidity and the improvisatory skill that turned this still largely volunteer army into a powerful fighting force. On the second day of the battle, July 2, 1863, Chamberlain was on one flank, almost overcome and out of ammunition. With a bold stroke that seemed a natural diversion to him, but an act of military daring to his colleagues, he turned the Confederate thrust into a defeat. Relieved from the point of danger and sent into another part of the line, the 20th turned up again in the hottest part of the battle, when Lee sent his most powerful force into the center of the Union line. Chamberlain was a dramatic example of how, after the preparations are made and the orders given, the course of battle is directed by the gods of war.

The novel is a portmanteau form, capacious enough to accept any hybrid that goes by its name. Yet it is not quite clear from this book why a straightforward narrative would not have served Mr. Shaara as well as the fictional form he chose. He writes that he has altered the language: "It was a naive and sentimental time, and men spoke in windy phrases." Impossible as these phrases might be in a novel, how much closer they would bring the reader to the temper and atmosphere of their day in an authentic history.

The fact is that his fictional touches do not add much to the dimensions of the men we know. Their character is underlined rather than deepened. The author's prose is low-keyed, devoid of effect. His humor is pawky; his invention of incident limited. Gettysburg is such a dramatic story that no one who comes near covering it within the compass of a book can fail. And Mr. Shaara doesn't. His story sweeps on and takes the reader with him. The pages in which Win Hancock, the Union general, canters slowly along in the very hell of battle lookin after his men, is not a passage a reader will soon forget. But "The Killer Angels" is not proof positive that the historian need make way before the more spacious art of the novelist.

Thomas Lask wrote this review for The New York Times.

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May 23, 1975

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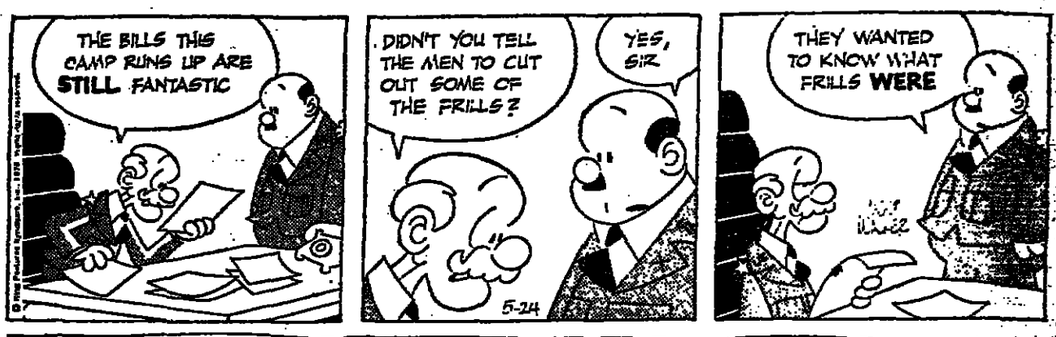
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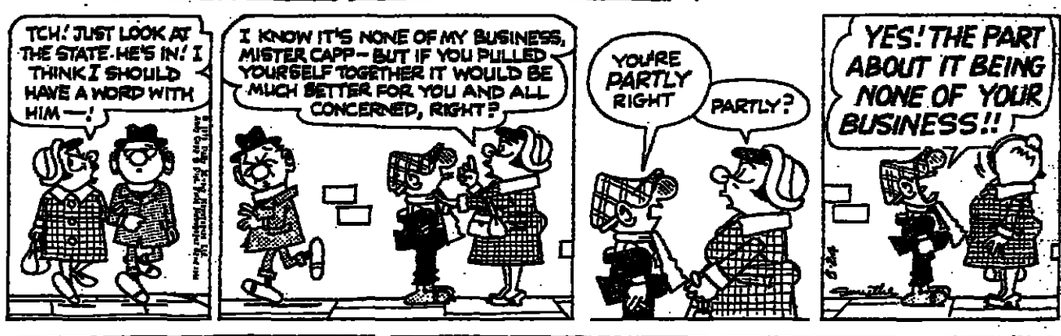
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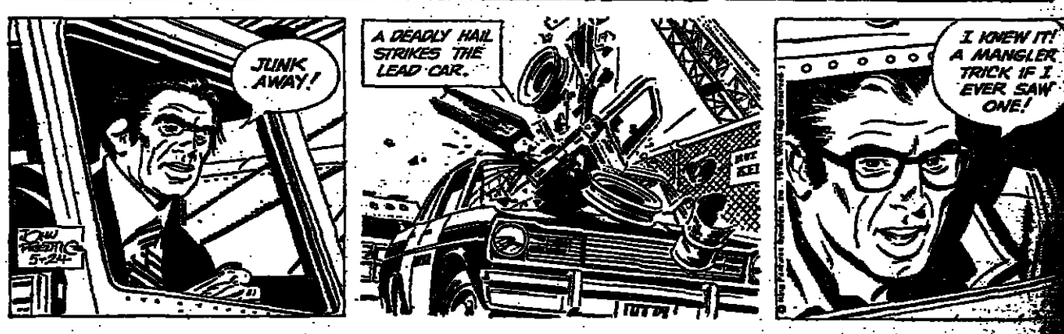
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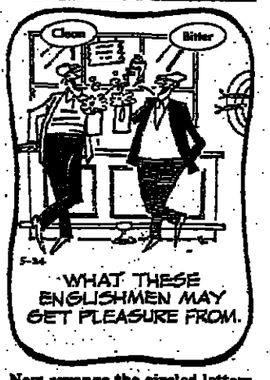
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLOAT SPURN OUTBID BICEPS

Answers: *The "sponger" was invited to the party because he was this type of character*—"ABSORBING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هذا من الأصل

Olympic Unit Tables 'Two-China Problem'

By Bernard Kirsch

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 23 (IHT).—The International Olympic Committee has gotten nowhere by listening to the "two-China problem" and has decided to solve the issue by taking a look for itself.

IOC President Lord Killanin, who was last in China in 1937 to cover the Sino-Japanese war for an English newspaper, said he would visit Peking and its rival, Taiwan, before his committee votes to resolve the Olympic dispute. At present, Taiwan is recognized and China's application is in the hands of the IOC.

The Olympic ruling body spent almost three hours today discussing Peking's application. About 20 members of the 76 IOC people here spoke on the issue during the session and, according to the U.S. representative, all 20 wanted Peking in the Olympic movement. But, Douglass Roby said, "At least 75 per cent of the speakers also wanted Taiwan in," and that is the problem which the IOC still faces. One of the stipulations in the Peking application is the ouster of Taiwan, which it doesn't recognize. It is an opinion shared by the United Nations.

On China's Side

Also on the side of China are the East European Communist countries, along with most of the other Third World countries. Nine sports federations have recognized China at the expense of Taiwan but Killanin, unlike his predecessor—the late Avery Brundage—is not known to make hasty and emotional decisions. He said that the last thing he wants to do is "split the Olympics, and the sporting world, right down the center."

Killanin said that he has accepted invitations from Taiwan and Peking and would visit the countries, along with other IOC members, sometime after October. He also indicated that a decision could be taken in February, 1976, at the Innsbruck, Austria, winter games.

"Right now, there have been many accusations and counter accusations," said Killanin, referring to what he calls the "two-China problem." He said he hopes his visits will clarify some of the confusion on the history of the Chinese Olympic Committees. He said he is making his visits with no compromises or solutions in mind, but "with an open mind."

One of the accusations which Peking has tossed up here, according to its official news agency, Hsinhua, is that Brundage forced Peking to quit the Olympics in 1958 when he decided, without asking for an IOC vote, to have two Chinas in the games. The decision met with Taiwan's approval.

"He not only violated IOC rules, but also crudely interfered in the internal affairs of China, thus fully revealing his hegemonic features," said a statement from the Hsinhua agency, which referred to Peking's supporters as "anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic" in their attitudes toward the "diehards" of the IOC.

But Killanin also has said that Peking has not complied with all the Olympic ideals. The former journalist and movie producer said there are minor technicalities in the Peking application which must be sorted out—"the All-China Sports Federation must sign a declaration of independence," that is, autonomy from the government. Killanin also said that China, in future sports competition, must not play political games. That happened in the Asian Games in Tehran, when China, hoping to gain the favor of the Arab nations, refused to face Israeli squads. Killanin said that even those who favored Peking at the exclusion of Taiwan were against that move.

The representatives of the Chinese federation moved quietly here at the Palais de Beaulieu, site of the Olympic congress. They refused to talk about China and Olympics and, when they were discovered meandering about the building just before the IOC session was scheduled to break, they insisted that they were in the palace only for sightseeing.

The IOC did have one easy problem to solve today. It voted to admit Andorra into the Olympics.

U.S. Team Gets 1st Surprise in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, May 23 (AP).—A 20-year-old Chinese woman, Li Yun, threw the javelin 189 feet 7 inches yesterday, giving the Americans their first surprise in their track and field tour of China.

"We can expect more performances like this next week in Peking," predicted Bob Giegengack of Yale University, the head coach of the U.S. team. "They will have their big guns ready for us in Peking."

The Peking meet, last of the three-city Chinese tour, is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Li broke the Chinese record in beating the top U.S. representative, Barbara Friedrich, by more than 15 feet. Friedrich's distance was 173-10.

The Chinese won another event, the women's discus. With Linda Sanford on the sidelines with a groin injury, Wang Tan took first at 159 feet 3 inches to lead a 1-2-3 Chinese finish. Denise Wood was fourth with 146-4.

A crowd of 30,000, most of them wearing gray and blue Mao jackets, jammed the Hongkou stadium to witness what turned out to be an American runaway in all other events.

As in Canton last weekend, international friendship was still the theme. There were no flags, no national anthems and no team scores. The results, however, were announced over the loudspeaker.

At one point, Giegengack was chided by the Chinese sports authorities for permitting some of his athletes, not in uniform, to cheer their teammates from trackside.

The Chinese also were concerned because a member of the U.S. men's team advised a woman teammate during the women's high jump.

'Best of Spirit'

"It was all very friendly and in the best of spirit," Giegengack said. "I was chided in a nice way because I was told that some of our athletes were violating the international rules.

However, I pointed out that two Chinese coaches in competitors' uniforms stood by taking notes during the pole vault.

Perhaps we had not been too strict because of the friendly, relaxed atmosphere of the meeting."

Giegengack did caution his athletes to refrain from carrying bags and wearing shirts that might be construed as promoting commercialism or nationalism.

The Chinese wore red uniforms with no patches or national emblems. The U.S. gear, front and back, includes red, white and blue insignias of the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States.

"We intend to be discreet," Giegengack said, "but I see nothing wrong in letting it be known we are an AAU and an American team."

Gossage Saves White Sox Victory

CHICAGO, May 23 (UPI).—Reliever Rich Gossage pitched out of bases-loaded jams twice last night to extend his string of innings without allowing an earned run to 33 1-3 and preserving a 2-1 triumph for starter Jim Kaat and the Chicago White Sox over the Baltimore Orioles.

Gossage took over with two out in the sixth after Kaat gave up a single to Tommy Davis and then walked Don Baylor, Bobby Grich and Lee May to force in Baltimore's only run.

Gossage struck out pinch-hitter Jim Northrup to stop the rally.

In the seventh, after Brooks Robinson and pinch-hitter Tom Shopay singled and advanced on a sacrifice, Gossage walked pinch-hitter Al Bumbry intentionally, struck out Davis and retired Baylor to stop the threat again.

Both of the White Sox runs came on Carlos May's single in the third inning.

The victory ran Kaat's record to 7-1 this season, with 14 victories in his last 15 decisions. Mike Cuellar took the defeat, his fourth in six decisions.

Angels 6, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Bill Singer scattered seven hits and California bunched five consecutive singles for three runs in the fourth inning to beat the Red Sox, 6-3.

Singer struck out three and walked four in going the distance for his fourth victory against five losses. Rick Wise took the loss, dropping his record to 4-4.

The Angels were trailing, 3-2, with two out in the fourth when Dave Chalk singled to start the winning rally. Tom Egan singled Chalk to second and the Angels third baseman scored on Morris Nettle's single off Wise's leg. Billy Smith singled home Egan and Jerry Remy singled in Nettles.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 3

At Los Angeles, the Dodgers collected eight runs in two innings to gain an 8-3 victory over Chicago.

Bert Hooton registered his second victory in a Dodger uniform since being traded to Los Angles by the Cubs May 2, giving up three runs and eight hits while striking out 11 in 7 2-3 innings.

Trailing 1-0 on a two-hitter by Ray Burris after five and a half innings, the Dodgers sent nine men to the plate in the sixth and batted around again in the seventh.

Pirates 4, Padres 2

At San Diego, Willie Stargell hit a two-run fifth-inning homer to break a 2-2 tie and Jim Rooker and Dave Giusti combined for a five-hitter as Pittsburgh defeated the Padres, 4-2.

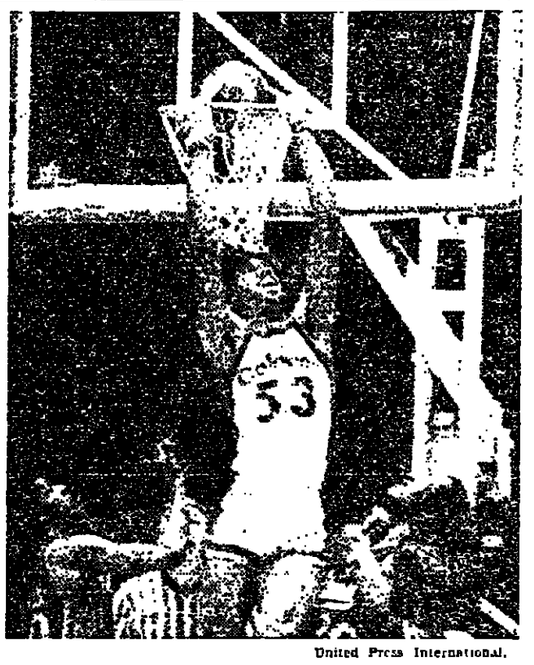
Stargell's homer, his sixth of the season, followed a single by Al Oliver and came off starter David Freisleben, who was tagged with his fourth loss.

Rooker pitched seven innings to gain his third victroy.



Associated Press.

ZEROING IN—Rangers' Bill Hands pitches to Brewers Thursday, allowing just five hits as Texas won, 6-0.



United Press International.

Artis Gilmore scores as Kentucky beats Indiana.

ABA Title Goes To the Colonels: Gilmore Is MVP

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23 (WP).—The Kentucky Colonels, ignited by Artis Gilmore's 28 points and a playoff-record 31 rebounds, defeated the Indiana Pacers, 110-105, and won their first American Basketball Association championship last night, four games to one.

Before a near-capacity crowd of 16,622, the Colonels withstood a 40-point barrage by Indiana's rookie Billy Knight.

Gilmore was selected as the most valuable player in the ABA championships.

The game was in doubt until the final two minutes. Indiana closed to 100-97 and 108-105, but each time the Colonels stiffened Gilmore sank two foul shots with 15 seconds remaining.

George McGinnis of Indiana scored 31. McGinnis, who suffered an ankle injury in game 3, also pulled down numerous rebounds.

The victory gave the Colonels about $100,000 to be split among the players, coaches and trainers.

Assessing Sports-Fan Violence

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—Deep thinkers such as psychologists, sociologists and cops use terms like "marginally compensated people," "a lowering of restrictive super-ego qualities" and "climate of violence," and what they are saying is that the customers at sports events these days tend to express their enthusiasm by bouncing a bottle off their hero's skull, skulling their neighbors or tearing down the arena.

Deep thinking is not a specialty of this department, and if it is true that violence in the grandstand is on the increase, no ready explanation will be found here. As a matter of fact, there has been a suspicion here for many years that the typical sports fan is actually two people. One is a nice guy who goes to see Gwen Verdon in the play "Chicago" and applauds politely when the star makes her entrance. The other goes out to root for the Mets and boos when Tom Seaver is announced as the pitcher.

During World War II we are told that our boys in the foxholes were fighting for "mother, apple pie and the right to boo the umpire." And anytime a professional athlete is abused by the spectators he shrugs and says they paid their way in and have a right to express their views.

> *'In many cases, the blame can be laid on management.'*

Just the same, it has never been easy to understand why a Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle or Roger Maris at the top of his game was greeted thus so often.

When Eddie Arcaro was the best jockey in the world he had a claque that gave him pure unshirted hell at every opportunity, especially when his mount lost at 4 to 5. Sometimes this bugged him, and once Toney Betts, who covered racing for the Daily Mirror in New York, sought to console him.

"You're a public figure," Toney said, "and public figures have to take the bitter with the sweet. It happens to everybody in the public eye. Out at Yankee Stadium, you know, they boo Joe DiMaggio."

"They do?" said Eddie, scandalized. "But he's always trying!"

In a New York Times story about rowdyism (in the May 21 International Herald Tribune), Steve Cady quoted Dr. Arthur Beisser, a psychiatrist: "We're seeing a new use of violence. It's being used not as a means to an end, but for recreational purposes, for pleasure. It's an end in itself."

This may not be as new as all that. As long as college kids have fought for the goalposts after football games, they have done it for fun. They're not really interested in taking home a splinter of lumber as a souvenir. They're out there to work off the exuberance of victory or the frustration of defeat by punching somebody.

Still it does seem to many that violence in uglier form breaks out oftener than it used to. In Dr. Beisser's town, Los Angeles, the clientele in Dodger Stadium took aim recently at Pete Rose's brow, which has become one of the most tempting targets in baseball.

When customers in Shea Stadium, New York, sought to brain Pete with glassware a couple of years ago his outraged manager, Sparky Anderson, cried that New Yorkers were "animals," but animals of the same stripe turned up a little later in Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium, showing that hooliganism isn't a local phenomenon.

Actually, rowdies are citizens of the world. England has had problems for years with soccer fans breaking up the furniture before, during and after matches. Soccer riots in Brazil kill people. Israeli authorities regard soccer and Palestinian guerrillas in about the same light.

In many cases, the blame for outbreaks can be laid on management's doorstep. For a long time Churchill Downs watched with glee as the Kentucky Derby gained in popularity with the college crowd until it was a "happening" like Easter vacation in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Each year, the infield crowd grew larger until 1974 when it became a mob of about 120,000. Some of those kids get stoned, some get full of beer or booze. Before Cannonade's Derby they swarmed over retaining fences, and when the race started they were jammed against the rails where they might easily have frightened horses and got somebody killed.

Instead of improving security, management tried to reduce the crowd (but not the gate receipts) this year by doubling the $5 general admission price. Threatening weather helped cut attendance but there were more than enough willing hands to rip down a stretch of chain link fence so a mob could get to the rail of the backstretch. There things were thrown, including a beer can that hit Bombay Duck, the pacemaker. Through binoculars from the pressbox, one cop was seen to move into the area when the fence went down.

Unruly customers were blamed when boxing in Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum was discontinued, but if the shows had been making money adequate security measures could have been devised.

Observers thought of this the night Muhammad Ali boxed Chuck Wepner in a new arena between Cleveland and Dayton. At each of the dozen entrances there was a guard dog straining at a leash. They were great, handsome German shepherds, magnificently menacing, furnished and attended by a rent-a-dog agency.

There, visitors thought, is the answer. Have one of these at the head of each aisle, and violence in Felt Forum will be confined to the ring. Space four of them along the foul lines in Shea Stadium and rooting-by-vandalism, which has been epidemic there since the Mets' first championship in 1969, will cease abruptly.

Baseball Giants May Be on the Move—Elsewhere

By Kenneth Denlinger

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (WP).—Baseball is alive, but hardly well, in the Bay Area. Customers have ignored the A's and the Giants in such numbers that it seems inevitable to Mayor Joseph Alioto, among others, that one team will be gone by next season.

Alioto says the area will support just one major-league team, and that whichever one remains should split its schedule between Candlestick Park and the Oakland Coliseum. The issue could be resolved as early as Tuesday in Chicago.

Owner Horace Stoneham has allowed the Giants to slide so steadily that he may not be able to meet his payroll in two months without substantial help from the National League.

"Total mismanagement," said a top official of a prominent National League team. "Stoneham has made one mistake after another."

At the hastily called meeting in Chicago, Stoneham will present his case to fellow league owners, who may be faced with such ugly options as loaning him as much as $1.85 million, or assuming control of the team until a buyer can be uncovered.

Stoneham's nephew, National League President Chub Feeney, reportedly has first option to round up enough money to buy the team. But his major financial angel, Robert Lurie, is said to be in a money pinch himself.

Enough Votes

"I don't know if there would be enough votes to move the Giants if they were purchased by out-of-town interests that wanted them to play in another city," Feeney told the San Francisco Examiner. "That is just something we'll have to approach if the problem comes up.

"Bob remains one of my best friends, [but] I called him and let him know that I couldn't function as league president and continue to have my name mentioned in the newspapers as being part of his group. It's been two years since I told anybody I'd like to be part-owner of the Giants. This is the truth and it just had to come out."

Only 1,759 fans Tuesday and 3,513 Wednesday afternoon watched the Giants complete a three-game sweep of the Pirates.

With great flourish, civic committees here and in Oakland have been formed to discuss their teams' problems separately, then meet to formulate the best policy for the area. It is likely to be a waste of time, given the rivalry that exists between the two cities.

To complicate matters, the Giants' contract with Candlestick Park runs through 1995. The city is paid $125,000 or 5 per cent of the gate, whichever is greater. The A's contract with the Oakland stadium runs through 1987.

Although Stoneham denied he would ask NL owners for a loan, Cyril Magnin, chairman of Alioto's baseball committee, said: "I understand that each club will put up $150,000 to keep the Giants solvent. However, that is a temporary answer."

He also said, "Many people . . . including the baseball commissioner, believe the answer [to whether the area can support two teams] is no."

Oakland is upset with owner Charles Finley, not with the team that has won world championships the last three seasons. Attendance was down about 170,000 last year, from slightly over 1 million, and some city officials blame Finley.

"There seems to be no consistent and effective promotion in this area, little effort to bring people in from the hinterland," said Robert Nahas, president of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, Inc. "Baseball does have a problem in this area."

Washington, Seattle and New Orleans are especially anxious to lure major-league baseball, but whether the economic climate is healthy enough remains in doubt, as does the tax situation with respect to depreciations and other writeoffs. Ultimately, of course, these are more important than runs, hits and errors to a franchise.

Major League Leaders

Thursday's Games Not Included.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Munson, N.Y.	34	131	16	50	.382
Yount, Mil.	24	84	17	32	.381
Carew, Minn.	29	100	14	26	.380
Roberts, Det.	22	78	17	27	.346
Bumbry, Bal.	21	73	11	25	.342
White, N.Y.	30	107	26	36	.336
Baylor, Bal.	32	123	13	41	.333
Braun, Minn.	29	96	8	32	.333
Lynn, Bos.	28	94	15	30	.319
McRae, K.C.	40	150	18	47	.313

RUNS—R. White, N.Y., 26; Rivers, Cal., 24; M. Nettles, Cal., 23; Burroughs, Tex., 23; Otis, K.C., 22; Darwin, Minn., 22; Bandle, Tex., 22.

RUNS BATTED IN—Horton, Det., 28; Hisle, Min., 28; Burroughs, Tex., 27; G. Scott, Mil., 25; McRae, K.C., 25.

HITS—Munson, N.Y., 50; Rivers, Cal., 48; McRae, K.C., 47; Otis, Chi., 44; Baylor, Bal., 41; Lefiore, Det., 41; E. Maddox, N.Y., 41; C. Washington, Oak., 41.

DOUBLES—Chalk, Cal., 11; McRae, K.C., 10; Rudi, Oak., 10; Lezcano, Mil., 9; Singleton, Mil., 8; Lynn, Bos., 8; Rivers, Cal., 8; Dent, Chi., 8.

TRIPLES—Evans, Bos., 3; Porter, Mil., 3; Remy, Cal., 3; Rivers, Cal., 3; Otis, Chi., 3; Patek, K.C., 3.

HOME RUNS—Horton, Det., 10; Burroughs, Tex., 8; Grich, Bal., 7; Hisle, Min., 7; R. Jackson, Oak., 7.

STOLEN BASES—Rivers, Cal., 24; Otis, K.C., 22; M. Nettles, Cal., 12; Patek, K.C., 12; W. Davis, Tex., 11.

PITCHING (3 decisions)—Ryan, Cal., 8-1, .889, 1.82; Kaat, Chi., 6-1, .857, 2.58; Bluo, Oak., 8-2, .800, 2.50; Bybleveld, Min., 4-1, .800, 3.25; Hughes, Min., 4-1, .800, 1.31.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Cash, Phil.	37	157	24	56	.357
Sanguillen, Pit.	31	112	15	40	.357
Watson, Hous.	26	106	21	48	.353
Bowa, Phil.	37	157	18	55	.350
Morgan, Cin.	40	140	34	48	.343
Grubb, S.D.	38	146	21	50	.342
Lacy, L.A.	27	97	14	33	.340
Smith, St. Louis	21	86	14	27	.338
Garvey, L.A.	41	178	26	60	.337
Joshua, S.F.	30	111	15	37	.333

RUNS—Lopes, L.A., 34; Cedeno, Hou., 31; Kessinger, Chi., 25; Monday, Chi., 25; Metzger, Hou. 25; Garvey, L.A., 25.

RUNS BATTED IN—Garvey, L.A., 31; Watson, Hou., 30; T. Perez, Cin., 29; Winfield, S.D., 29; Staub, N.Y., 27; T. Simmons, St. L., 27; Bench, Cin., 27.

HITS—Garvey, L.A., 60; Cash, Phil., 56; Bowa, Phil., 55; Rose, Cin., 52; Grubb, S.D., 50.

DOUBLES—Grubb, S.D., 13; Madlock, Chi., 11; Bench, Cin., 11; Rose, Cin., 11; Cedeno, Hou., 11.

TRIPLES—D. Parker, Pgh., 4; Kessinger, Chi., 3; M. Anderson, Phi., 3; Bowa, Phi., 3; Brock, St. L., 3; Garr, Atl., 3; R. Andrews, Hou., 3; Cross, Hou., 3.

HOME RUNS—Luzinski, Phi., 2; Baker, Atl., 8; Correll, Atl., 8; Evans, Atl., 8; Watson, Hou., 8; Winfield, S.D., 8.

PITCHING (3 decisions)—Messersmith, L.A., 7-0, 1.000, 1.96; S. Stone, Chi., 5-0, 1.000, 1.62; Freyman, Mon., 4-1, .800, 2.54; Kooxman, N.Y., 4-1, .800, 4.02; Burris, Chi., 8-2, .714, 3.56; Rau, L.A., 5-2, .714, 3.28; R. Jones, S.D., 5-2, .714, 1.80; McIntosh, S.D., 5-2, .714, 1.41.

Stanley Cup Series Tied, 2-2

BUFFALO, May 23 (WP).—The Buffalo Sabres finally achieved the role of front-runners last night. They never let it go and beat the Philadelphia Flyers, 4-2, to even hockey's best-of-seven Stanley Cup final at two games apiece.

After Jim Lorentz shattered a 3-2 tie at 15:07 of the second period, Buffalo was skating with a lead for the first time in the series. The Sabres had never led until the finish of Tuesday's 5-4 overtime triumph here.

Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins had removed himself from Tuesday night's game after one three-goal period because "I couldn't stop a football." Last night he stopped everything the Flyers threw at him in the last 35 minutes.

The moment of truth for the 30-year-old vagabond came with three minutes remaining. The Flyers had been attempting to break someone loose behind the Buffalo defense and Ross Lonsberry succeeded, taking a pass at the Sabres' blue line and flying in alone. He kept skating to the right. Desjardins went down with his glove on the ice and Lonsberry hit the side of the net next to the post.

"It hit the side of the net," Desjardins said, "but as far as I'm concerned, it's just as good as a save when you force the guy to go wide."

Whatever, bad offense or good defense, it was the Flyers' final opportunity for a tie. Parent came off for a sixth skater with 47 seconds left, but Buffalo's Don Luce controlled the puck and set up Danny Gare for the empty-net clincher with 32 seconds on the clock.

NHL Playoff

Thursday's Game

Buffalo 4, Philadelphia 2 (Horsh, Perreault, Lorentz, Gare; Dupont, Lonsberry). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	22	15	.595	—
Philadelphia	20	17	.541	2
Pittsburgh	18	16	.529	2 1/2
New York	18	16	.500	3 1/2
Montreal	13	19	.406	6 1/2
St. Louis	14	21	.400	7

Western Division

Los Angeles	27	15	.643	—
Cincinnati	21	20	.512	5 1/2
San Diego	20	20	.500	6
San Francisco	19	19	.500	6
Atlanta	20	21	.488	6 1/2
Houston	16	27	.372	11 1/2

Thursday's Results

Pittsburgh 4, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 8, Chicago 3.

Friday's Games

New York at Atlanta, n
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, n.
Montreal at Houston, n.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, n.
St. Louis at Los Angeles, n.
Chicago at San Francisco, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	20	15	.571	—
Boston	18	16	.529	1 1/2
Detroit	16	17	.485	3
Baltimore	16	20	.444	4 1/2
New York	15	21	.417	5 1/2
Cleveland	14	20	.412	5 1/2

Western Division

Texas	23	16	.575	—
Oakland	21	16	.568	1/2
Kansas City	21	19	.525	2
California	21	19	.525	2
Minnesota	17	17	.500	3
Chicago	16	21	.432	5 1/2

Thursday's Results

Texas 6, Milwaukee 0.
California 8, Boston 3.
Chicago 2, Baltimore 1.

Friday's Games

Oakland at Cleveland, n.
California at Boston, n.
Texas at New York, n
Baltimore at Kansas City, n.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at Chicago, n.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 100 000 011—3 12 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Hand, (6-2) and Sundberg; Colborn, Rodriguez (8), Hausman (9) and Porter. L—Colborn.

California ..... 101 200 001—6 11 1
Boston ..... 002 000 000—2 7 0
Singer (4-5) and Egan; Wise (4-4) and Blackwell. HR—Lynn (15th).

Baltimore ..... 000 001 000—1 5 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 00x—2 7 0
Cuellar (2-4) and Etchebarren, Hendricks (7); Kaat, Gossage (6) and Downing. W—Kaat (7-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 100 000 110—3 9 2
Los Angeles ... 000 004 40x—8 12 0
Burris, Zamora (7), Dettore (8) and Mitterwald; Hooten, Brewer (2) and Yeager. W—Hooten (2-1). L—Burris (3-5). HR—Cardenal (5th).

Pittsburgh ..... 101 020 000—4 9 0
San Diego ..... 000 200 000—2 5 1
Rooker, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Freisleben, Folkers (6), Frisella (8), Fomlin (9) and Hundley. W—Rooker (3-2). L—Freisleben (3-4). HR—Stargell (6th), Ivie (3d).

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Pace Is Fastest In Belgian Grand Prix Trial Run

ZOLDER, Belgium, May 23 (UPI).—Carlos Pace of Brazil set the fastest lap time today on the first day of trials for the Formula-One Grand Prix of Belgium.

Pace took his Brabham around the 4.262-kilometer circuit in 1:25.4, at an average speed of 179.516 kph.

Nikki Lauda of Austria in a Ferrari had clocked the fastest time during the morning session with 1:26.80. But in the afternoon session, Pace outsped Lauda by 0.27 seconds.

Lauda's afternoon time was good enough for second place. A third best time was set by reigning world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a McLaren. He was followed by Jody Schekter of South Africa in his Tyrell 3rd.

Indy-500 on Sunday

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 (UPI). A.J. Foyt was the 4-1 choice to win Sunday's 59th running of the Indianapolis 500 auto classic.



United Press International.

Namath ponders his future after declining WFL offer.

Namath Declines WFL Offer

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI).—Namath ended speculation yesterday on whether he would jump from the New York Jets to the World Football League. He respectfully" declined a $4-million offer to join the Chicago club.

In a prepared statement, Namath said, "After considerable deliberation and with every wish that the WFL prove a successful league, I respectfully decline the offer from the Chicago football team for reasons which are personal and private."

Namath became a free agent May 1. His negotiations with the Jets are continuing, according to his attorney, Jimmy Walsh.

Art Buchwald

Help Wanted

WASHINGTON.—One of the toughest jobs in the country today is to be a personnel officer for a company doing business with the government.

Everett Dollop, a friend who hires people for Ozone Aviation, was telling me his troubles the other night.



Buchwald

"I'm going crazy," he said. "The law says that when a federal contract is awarded to a company the employer is required to draw up an 'affirmative action plan' for hiring, which means he has to show he will hire minorities and women appropriate to the general skills."

"What's wrong with that?" I asked.

"Nothing, except that the law also states that firms with government contracts have to submit reports to the government on how many veterans they've hired."

"So?"

"So," said Dollop, "we eliminate male whites over 25 years of age to start with."

"Why over 25 years of age?"

"Because there is a federally supported program to promote the hiring of youths, and we're pledged to support it."

"So when it comes to a job," I said, "you have your choice: women, minorities, veterans and youths."

"And handicapped people. The law requires employers with government contracts to make a good-faith effort to hire appropriate numbers of handicapped people. At the same time, we can get a tax break if we hire people from the welfare rolls. So it's to our advantage to hire the last group."

"That makes sense."

"At the same time," Dollop said, "the company is a member of the National Alliance of Businessmen, which supports the hiring of ex-offenders who have been released from jail."

"You have quite a varied group to pick from," I said.

"We also are involved with a program that encourages the hiring of the disadvantaged who are not on welfare rolls, for one reason or another. And last week my boss agreed to give jobs to members of the Spanish-speaking community."

"There hardly seems to be anybody left."

"Did I mention that I've also been ordered to find work for senior citizens?"

"No, you forgot," I said.

"So you see the problem. I have no difficulty when a white male nonveteran walks into my office. I just throw him out, as that quota has been filled for several years. But what do I do when a woman, a black, a veteran and a person on welfare all apply for the same job?"

"I guess you give it to the one who is most qualified."

"But the handicapped person might be the most qualified, or the ex-offender, or the person from the Spanish-speaking community. In any case, no matter who I give the job to, the other people are going to sue us for discrimination. Our legal fees are more than the job is worth."

"Why don't you advertise for a black woman who served in the armed forces, speaks Spanish, has some form of infirmity, would like to get off welfare and did some time in jail?"

"They're not as easy to find as you would think. Besides no newspaper will allow you to put sex or color in a classified advertisement. We also are not permitted to mention age. All we can say is that there are job openings. Once they apply I have to weed them out to follow the affirmative action plan."

"It sounds like you have to play God every day," I told Dollop.

"Well, I was doing pretty good, getting a favorable mix, until I got this notice from the Fair Employment Practices Commission this afternoon." Dollop read it to me. "Could you please let us know how many American Indian weight-watchers you have on your payroll and when you expect your quota to be filled?"

Indian Language Will Get Official Standing in Peru

LIMA, May 23 (NYT).—Quechua, the language of the ancient Incas, will join Spanish as the official language of Peru, according to President Juan Velasco Alvarado.

The President made the surprise announcement during an interview Wednesday with Saturnino Huillca, a Quechua-speaking peasant leader. Mr. Velasco said a law elevating Quechua to the status of an official language would be promulgated Tuesday.

Ever since gaining power through a bloodless coup in 1968, the Peruvian military has emphasized its determination to strengthen and propagate the country's cultural heritage.

Mary Blume

'If Vuitton valises and Arène bouquets and jet-set chatter are much in evidence, it also does a steady if unglamorous job as a community hospital.'

American Hospital: A New Growth Era Begins

PARIS (IHT).—The American Hospital of Paris is especially cosy as hospitals go, with beautiful gardens, excellent food, a guest list worthy of a luxury hotel, and equipment in its intensive care, X-ray and nuclear medicine units to make most European hospitals jealous. It is also one of the few hospitals—perhaps the only one, says Perry Culley, president of the American Hospital's board of governors—to accept American Express cards.

First thought of by Americans in Paris in 1904, the hospital opened in its present Neuilly setting in 1910, and has grown haphazardly over the years. The last important section to open was the Eisenhower pavilion in 1965.

"The main part was built in 1926, or rather it *opened* in 1926," Mr. Culley says. "That's 50 years—by American standards, for a hospital" that's third-generation."

Hopelessly uneconomic to run, the hospital has a ratio of four staff members to each patient. In many French hospitals, the ratio is 1.2 per patient and a top U.S. hospital, says Mr. Culley, usually has a ratio of 2.5 or 3.

To expand the hospital and make it more efficient from both the medical and administrative viewpoint, the board of governors has just launched a fund-raising campaign which they call "The Gift of Health." A total of $16 million is needed, of which $5 million will come from the U.S. government under the AID program.

The building program will provide not only modern, air-conditioned rooms and improved medical services, but also space for research facilities. The effect will be to add a new hospital complex to the present site, but the present beautiful gardens will not be destroyed.

"We are going to have more garden areas than we have now," Mr. Culley says. "The trees—some of them 100 feet high—have to be moved out and then put back. We have to build underground parking, which isn't cheap when the Seine is 100 yards away."

One of the most important features of the new program will be to add to the hospital's medical skills by benefiting more from the newest French and American advances. By working out possible university affiliations with American medical schools (a project led by Dr. John Converse, chairman of the hospital's medical advisory board in the United States), the American Hospital hopes that young American physicians will be able to work at the hospital as residents (at present, this is impossible, as they would receive no academic credit for their work).

Another important feature will be the hospital's research center, which may sound pretentious in view of the advanced research being done in some fields in France, and which also sounds expensive.

"This is a delicate area," agrees Mr. Culley, "because the word research is associated with expense, but clinical research is not all that expensive. It would be a Franco-American research center. There are about 150 American doctors studying in France right now. We want to provide housing for them—which the French can't do, which is one reason they like the idea—and while these doctors cannot practice here, they could consult. As Dr. Converse points out, if you bring over first-rate men, this will brush off on everyone. We want this place to be the best damn diagnostic center in Europe."

The American Hospital is staffed by some of France's top specialists but the French government permits only six American physicians. Severe as this ruling sounds, Mr. Culley says it is in fact generous. "The other foreign hospitals—the British and the Swiss, for example, aren't allowed any foreign physicians," he said. "The ruling on the American Hospital, which dates from 1949, was, I think, an expression of gratitude for the hospital's role in two world wars."

The hospital, which was built on the site of a summer home of Louis XV, never closed during the wars. In World War I, many soldiers went to battle with a card asking that they be sent there in case they were hit.

The only hospital outside the United States to be accredited by the U.S. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Hospital was chartered in 1913 by the U.S. Congress, which means that minor changes to its charter—such as a recent one to increase the number of governors—must be passed by the House, Senate, and signed by the President of the United States.

Despite its name, the hospital is much used by non-Americans, who have included the brother of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Maurice Chevalier, the Duke of Windsor and Aristotle Onassis, whose family has, contrary to rumor, given nothing to the hospital although Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis has lent her name to the current fund-raising campaign.

If Vuitton valises and Arène bouquets and jet-set chatter are much in evidence at the hospital, it also does a steady if unglamorous job as a community hospital. It is one of the few French private hospitals to be non-profit, to offer acute action emergency service, and even a weekend dental clinic.

Both American and French health insurance are honored by the hospital, which is also fighting in Washington for the extension of Medicare to citizens abroad. At the present time, three members of the board of governors are French, but it is hoped to increase French participation. While 62 per cent of the patients treated at the hospital are French, 95 per cent of the charitable contributions it receives come from Americans.

The hope is that the Gift of Health Fund will have reached its aims by the end of 1975, and that the help will not be only American:

"The hospital is, for the first time in its history, looking outside the American community for support because health care costs are increasing by leaps and bounds and a public health hospital needs help," Mr. Culley says.

"I think for the first time the French are beginning to realize that, although the hospital has been supported by Americans in the past, it needs help from others, including themselves. It's a community hospital in Paris, and it serves the community."

PEOPLE: *Clifford Irving Again Has Bad Hughes News*



Howard Hughes
...not even fiction

Howard Hughes's literary agent, Rosemont Enterprises, Inc., obtained a court order Thursday in New York directing author **Clifford Irving** to appear in court June 5. Hughes, it seems, not only cavilled at Irving's bogus biography of him—the biography that landed Irving and his estranged wife Edith in jail—but wants to stop Irving from putting the book out as fiction. In a letter to Hughes's attorney, **Maurice Nessen**, who represents the author, said that Rosemont did not have the right to block any true or fictionalized work about Hughes. The letter said: "You cannot make millions of dollars and act like a madman; you cannot become a great playboy of the Western world and practice hidden and sharp power politics; you cannot offer $100,000 to contaminate a president of the United States, you cannot buy off foreign governments and you cannot be a fugitive from justice and still isolate yourself from time-honored satire."

* * *

Queen Elizabeth's head groom, **Harry Nunn**, 53, has been fired for stealing fodder from the royal stables. Nunn, who has been in royal service for 14 years, admitted the theft Thursday in court. He said he wanted to help a friend when, last Monday, he filled his truck with bags of pony feed and bales of hay worth £40 and took them to **Reginald Sheedy**'s house—Sheedy admitted in court that he had handled the stolen fodder. "I got no payment for doing this," Nunn said. "I was giving the food for his horses." Both men were given conditional discharges.

* * *

The 16th **Duke of Norfolk**, who died Jan. 31, left a fortune of £3,536,537, the probate office in London said Friday. Tax on the estate totalled £336,028. The late duke left his family home, Arundel Castle, and its park, to his trustees, stipulating that it be offered to the nation within a year of his death and setting aside money from the estate for the upkeep of the castle and its park. The duke had no son and the title passed to a distant cousin, **Miles Fitzalan-Howard**.

* * *

Willard Wilson of Wilmington, Del., has learned that the U.S. Treasury Department and the Secret Service have no sense of humor when it comes to money. Especially fake money. A ham radio buff, Wilson had been sending out hundreds of cards roughly simulating U.S. currency. They are $35 "bills" bearing Wilson's picture on one side and, on the other, his official ham radio card. He has mailed the "money" to people he talks with on the radio around the world. A few months ago, a Secret Service agent paid him a visit and told him he really ought to stop sending the cards, a violation of the U.S. currency code. Put it in writing, Wilson said. The other day, Wilson got it in writing, from the Treasury Department. **James D'Amelio**, a special agent in charge of the Philadelphia office, wrote, "The $35 Federal Reserve note containing your portrait is considered a violation of the law... since it contains design features in sufficient similitude to portions of a genuine $20 Federal Reserve note." Wilson is no longer sending out the funny money.

* * *

Mary Sirhan, mother of convicted assassin **Sirhan Sirhan**, says she hopes that a decision making her son eligible for parole in 1986 may lead to reopening the investigation of the slaying of Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. "I believe this will allow his case to be reopened," she said, "and the truth will come out, more and more. I know God will make the truth come out." Sirhan's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, thus making him eligible for parole.

* * *

Doroteu de Sousa is a blind, chain-smoking ex-jungle guide who a leading Brazilian newspaper claims is 167 years old. If Jornal do Brasil is correct, Sousa is the oldest living person in Latin America. In fact, he could be the grandfather of **Joaquina Amundaray**, 120, named by a Venezuelan newspaper (Ultimas Noticias) recently as Latin America's oldest living woman. Jornal do Brasil's claim is based on a birth registry entry for Sousa, dated 1808, in the Amazon jungle outpost of Altamiro.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, MAY 24, 1975

CJN52AD | KAG10CH | TGS51AB
JAR02BB | RXW51IB | WCR04BX

MESSAGES, MAY 23, 1975.

AAM04TR | HLT51CR | MCZ51CD
DES52AB | JJM02CD | NFT51AA
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